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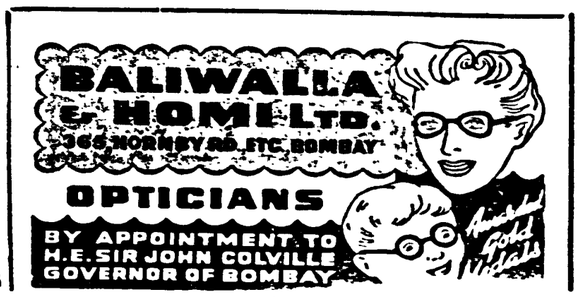
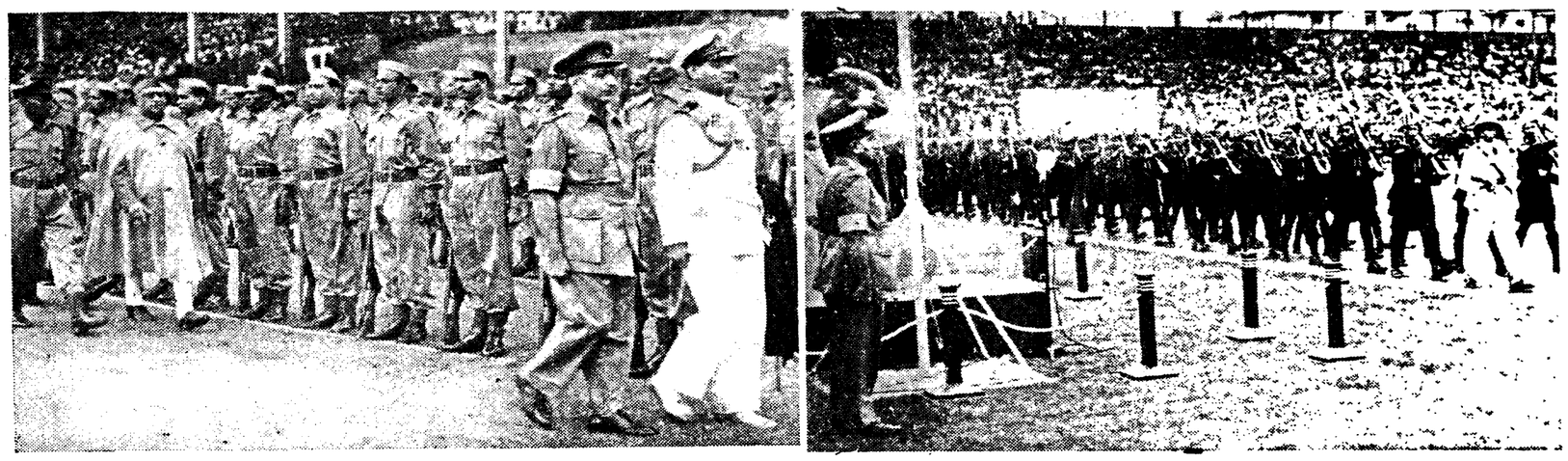


THE PARADE AT THE STADIUM



His Excellency Sir Maharaj Singh inspects troops at the Brabourne Stadium while thousands watch from the stalls all around. On the right he is seen at the March East.

India Has Survived Disaster

JAWAHAR'S CALL FOR WAR AGAINST POVERTY

NEW DELHI, August 15, (U.P.I.): An appeal to all his countrymen and countrywomen, who have the love of India in their hearts and the passion to raise her masses, to cast aside the barriers that separate them and to join togeher in the historic and magnificent task of building up a Free and Democratic India, was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, broadcasting from the All India Radio, New Delhi at 8-30 p.m. today.

He appealed to all those in the Services, Civil and Military, also for a single-minded devotion to the cause of India and for integrity, hard work, efficiency and impartiality.

Pandit Nehru said:—

"A year ago on this very day and at this very hour I broadcasted to you from this place. Free India is one year old today. But what trials and tribulations she has passed through during infancy of her freedom! She has survived, in spite of all the peril and disaster that might have overwhelmed a more matured and well-established nation. We have reason to be thankful for this achievement and for the many other achievements that stand to the credit of our people. Let us not belittle our record or forget the courage, the hard work and the sacrifice with which our people have faced and overcome many of these perils during this fateful year.

FAILURES AND ERRORS

But let us also not forget where we have failed or where we have erred. For our failures and errors have been many. Some of these are obvious enough, but the real failure has been a failure of the spirit and a falling away from the high standards set by the Father

(Continued on Page 5)

"WE HAVE DONE OUR BEST"

Kher's Reply To Critics Of Provincial Ministries

In the course of a broadcast on the Independence Day Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay said:—

"As I look back on this year, a very mixed and complicated picture comes before my mind's eye—a picture compounded of light and darkness, of hope and sorrow, of problems courageously faced and opportunities unwittingly lost. And towering above everything is the stark tragedy of our beloved Mahatmaji's martyrdom—a martyrdom which has won for him a place of honour in the Hall of the Immortals but has stamped our generation with a shame that we shall take many, many years to live down.

After referring to the manifold confronting the country, Mr. Kher said:—"I am fully aware of the criticism, friendly and otherwise, which has been, and is being, levelled against our Governments for all kinds of sins of omission and commission. I do not propose to enter into a controversy over this issue but I would certainly like to say this. Critics, who shoulder the comparatively easy burden of criticising others, should also learn some self-criticism. They should realise that the new Governments have been in the saddle for just one year and it idle to expect miracles during this short period. Harassed by a situation of unprecedented complexity and danger no can create a new social, or political or economic heaven in a year's time.

SPEAR ATTACK ON CONGRESSMEN

Incident In Hyderabad State

BOMBAY, Sunday (API): The Independence day passed off peacefully throughout India except for an incident at Hyderabad, Deccan, where State Congressmen on their way to attend the flag hoisting ceremony at Bolarum, were attacked by khaki-cladmen. Three Congressmen were wounded seriously by spears and six others received minor injuries.

The attack took place at Lalguda station and the miscreants are reported to have snatched flags and badges from the State Congressmen.

Besides foreign journalists, who took photographs of the injured Major-General El Edroos, Nawab Deen Nawaz Yar Jung, Director General of Police, and Mr. Pingle Venkatram Reddy, deputy Prime Minister of Hyderabad, who attended the function at Dakshina Sadan this evening were among the hundreds of elite who actually saw the injured persons and were, for some time, perturbed. The Prime Minister Mir Laik Ali, and Nawab Moin Nawab Jung, Minister for Externad Affairs, who arrived later, were also appraised of the incident.

Mr. Munshi evinced great concern over the incident and spoke words of encouragement to the injured.

5.5 INCHES OF RAIN DEFICIT

City May Have Heavy Showers During Next 24 Hours

BOMBAY, Sunday. Bombay's rainfall deficit has been reduced to 5.5 inches, the total fall recorded from June 1 to-date being 47.4 inches. This deficit is expected to be wiped out shortly as heavy showers are forecast for the city and suburbs for the next 24 hours.

Bombay which was practically dry during the preceding week experienced wet weather during the current week, the total rainfall recorded from August 8 to 15 being 9.8 inches.

The monsoon is expected to strengthen in Khandesh, Gujarat, Saurasntra and North Konkan where locally heavy falls are likely during the next two or three days, the Santa Cruz Weather Forecasting Station stated tonight.

The total monsoon rainfall to-date has been nearly normal over the whole province excepting Gujarat and Saurashtra where it has been 50 to 60 per cent below normal.

SHANMUKHAM RESIGNS?

Secretarial Error Creates Cabinet Crisis

NEW DELHI, August 15. (API): The Finance Minister, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty is understood to have submitted his resignation to the Prime Minister, according to informed quarters here.

Lobby talks, however, indicated that the resignation has not been accepted by Panoit Nehru and that the matter has been kept pending.

The reason for this startling development is not known, it is stated, especially as there is all round recognition of the able manner in which Mr. Chetty conducted the recent Indo-British Sterling Balance negotiations and his management of the finances of the country in the face of conflicting ideological trends.

According to one version, Mr. Chetty's reported resignation is the result of criticism levelled in certain quarters of the working of the Income-Tax Investigation Commission. It is understood that contrary to the spirit of the act and assurances given to the House, without determining the existence of a "prima facie" case, the Ministry forwarded to the Commission an unusually large number of cases which would have taken many years to dispose of.

This secretarial error was detected and on an Ad Hoc decision certain cases were dropped. This led to a misunderstanding and the consequent resignation of the Finance Minister.

India Day In Capitals

LONDON, August 15. (Reuter): Under a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi draped with the Indian national colours 4,000 Indians met in the Albert Hall here today to celebrate the first anniversary of Indian Independence.

They heard speeches by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Mountbatten, former Viceroy and Governor-General, and a message from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Premier of India, was read.

The meeting was attended by a score of London diplomats and by several members of Parliament. Indian Princes present were the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar and the Maharaja of Jaipur.

INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS

Mr. William Dobbie, M.P., who presided as Chairman of the India League which organised the gathering, declared that the spirit of service to mankind must be the foundation of future Indo-British relations.

MINEWORKERS' GREETINGS

Mr. Will Lawther, leader of British Mineworkers, conveyed the greetings of organised British workers to India on her first anniversary.

MOUNTBATTENS SPEAK TO NEHRU

Lord Mountbatten revealed that he and his wife phoned Pandit Nehru from London this morning.

"We spoke to him this morning", he said. "I telephoned him to convey our congratulations and goodwill to India".

The Indian High Commissioner in Britain, Mr. Krishna Menon, declared: "I would like to state publicly that relations between ourselves and the Government and people of Britain have never been as good as today. That something which brings happiness to both peoples and both countries."

'LEAVE INDIA ALONE'

LONDON, August 15, (Reuter): Doctor Mulk Raj Anand, the well-known Indian novelist, urged that Mr. Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime Premier "should be told firmly and politely not to interfere in our Indo-Hyderabad troubles", when speaking at a meeting at Swaraj House.

NEW YORK, August 15, (Reuter): Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America listed India's achievements since she received Dominion Status. Mr. Singh said that perhaps the out-standing one was the "bloodless revolution" of the Princely States.

CELEBRATIONS IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, August 15, (Reuter): The Indian Embassy in Moscow today celebrated the first annfversary of the Dominion's independence.

The tricolour was hoisted early this morning in the presence of the Embassy Staff and the National Anthem played. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the Ambassadress, read a message from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Premier, to all Embassies. A two-minute silence was then observed in honour of those men who died so that India might live

A diplomatic reception will be held tonight

'TRUST OUR LEADERS', SAYS DR. RAUF

RANGOON, August 15 (API): "We have to face in India and outside India heavy odds and our efforts will have to be redoubled if we would achieve our goal", declared Dr. Rauf, Indian Ambassador in Burma, in an Independence day message broadcast from the Rangoon radio tonight.

IN SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, August 15 (Reuter): Thousands of Pakistan subjects and Singapore Muslims and Singapore Indians celebrated the anniversary of their independence.

Singapore Indians this morning cheered lustily when the representative of the Government of India in Malaya, Mr. John A. Thivy, hoisted the Indian National flag at India House, the newly purchased palatial offices of the representative.

A large and distinguished audience including nationals of other countries witnessed the ceremony.

Receptions, sports meetings and other celebrations are being held throughout today.

IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, August 15, (Reuter): Indians in Shanghai today celebrated the first anniversary of their country's independence.

An elaborate programme included the hoisting of the Indian Flag at the residence of the Indian Council-General Mr. Krishna Moorthy. It was a colourful ceremony which many Indians attended in National dress.

The days programme included broadcasting of recorded speeches of Mahatma Gandhi

he Consul-General gave a reception for foreign Diplomatic and Chinese officals.

EGYPTIAN PRESS GREET BOTH DOMINIONS

CAIRO, August 15, (Reuter): Egyptian press today greeted the first birthday of India and Pakistan with expressions of goodwill and hopes of brighter future.

Most papers devoted their front pages to the anniversary publishing pictures of Mahatma Gandhi Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and iother leaders as well as articles recalling the early struggle for indepeindence and the great progress in building up governmental machinery since

RUSH FOR SOUVENIR STAMPS

Commemoration envelopes and stamps issued by the Government of India and put for sale today, drew huge unprecedented crowds at the G.P.O. and other delivery post offices of the city.

At eight in morning fifteen streams of men queued up before the fifteen counters which were specially opened at the G.P.O. today. Though the General Post Office was scheduled to close at four in the afternoon the sale of the souvenirs was continued almost upto. 4-30. More than a hundred persons were specially detailed to handle the job at the G.P.O. alone. Besides the G.P.O., 27 other delivery offices dotting Bombay were kept open, in addition to a number of non-delivery offices.

Clerks of the G. P. O. who came for work at 8 a.m. were still checking up the sales at 6 in the evening. An accurate figure of the total sales today is not available But a spokesman of the G.P.O. said: "It must be over two lakhs. The error might be even in the neighmourhood of some lakhs This was with regard to the G.P.O. alone.

The stamps are issued in four denominations of an anna and a half three annas and a half, annas twelve, and Rs. 10. All the stamps—larger than the usual size—bear the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, with "Bapu" written on the top corners in Hindi and Urdu, and inscribed below Mahatma Gandhi, —2nd Oct. 1869 to 30th Jan 1948." the figures being printed in one line below the name. The envelopes which are sold at one anna a pice are made of paper superior to the usual postal quality and bear a large picture of the Mahatma to the left, and inscribed "First Day cover. Indian Independence. First anniversary 15th August 1948."

Spectacular Seven-Mile Route March

CITY GREETS SECOND YEAR OF FREEDOM WITH NON-STOP CELEBRATIONS

A colourful Parade and March Past, a spectacular seven-mile Route March of the Armed Forces through crowded cheering streets innumerable flag-hoisting ceremonies, processions composed of mud-bespattered, rain-soaked volunteers singing songs and shouting slogans, the laying of wreaths at a memorial to the unknown martyrs of freedom, a packed public meeting addressed by top-ranking Congress leaders at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, and last but not least, simple tree planting ceremonies, marked the observance of the first Anniversary of Independence, by the citizens of Bombay on Sunday.

BATTLE WITH WEATHER

The observances which started long before the midnight hour struck on Saturday continued till late on Sunday night; and throughout the day it was a battle between pitiless, pouring rains and the irrepressible enthusiasms of the people. The rain poured or it drizzled, but it never let up. But one thing it could not do. It could not damp the enthusiasm of the people of Bombay out to celebrate the first Anniversary of India's Freedom in the most befitting manner.

PARADE AND ROUTE MARCH

The Official part of the programme for the day started with a Parade and a March Past at the Brabourne Stadium when His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh took the salute and ended with the Mayor's banquet to the Governor at the Corporation Hall at night. In between came a touching and beautiful tree-planting ceremony by Bombay's Premier Mr. B. G. Kher at the Council Hall and a reception by the Governor at the Town Hall.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as well as its subordinate Committee had their elaborate programmes

AT GOWALIA TANK

In the morning the Congress Programme centred round the Gowalia Tank and the Gokuldas Tejpal Pathashala, where the Congress was born and the Congress House itself, where at midnight the flag had already been raised on its mast. Later in the day came a procession from Chaupatti to Cowasji Jehangir Hall where a crowded public meeting was held.

AT SHIVAJI PARK

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, the Socialist leader unfurled the flag at Shivaji Park at a function organised by the local Nagarik Sangh. More processions and flag hoisting ceremonies organised by the Socialist Party were held at Matunga. The Socialist Party activities were centred mostly in the North of the City and were climaxed by a big public meeting at the Kamgar Maidan.

LEAGUERS SALUTE FLAG

The Muslim League also had a special flag hoisting ceremony at the League Office at Mohamadali Road. Muslim participation in the city's observances yielded to none in enthusiasm and it was a predominantly Muslim audience that attended a public meeting late at night at Kaiser Baug, Dongri, although the sponsors of the meeting as well as those who addressed it were drawn all communities.

Besides these there were innumerable ceremonies of flag hoisting, including one at the Bandra Slaughter House, where Mr Abidally Jafferbhai hoisted the flag. At Juhu the Honourable Mr. L. M. Patil hoisted the flag at Juhu Koliwada and unveiled the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi at the Juhu Municipal premises.

Men, women and children vied with each other in celebrating the day with a variety of programmes, both institutional and individual. Mrs. Mithan Lam planted trees at a ceremony in the Town Hall.

VICTIMS TOO

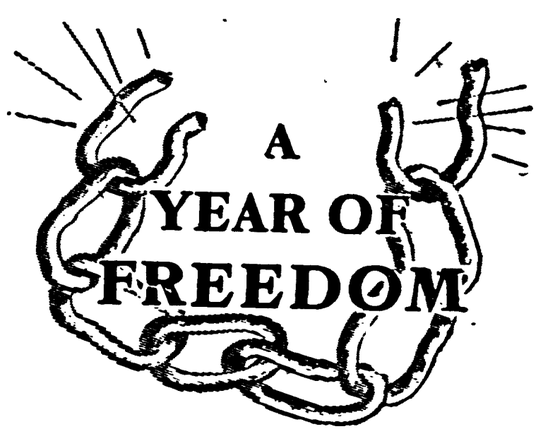
Urchins were busy throughout the preceding night in schools and other institutions putting up flags, buntings and portraits of national leaders. Some times they requisitioned the tall ladders of the electric and gas services to string flags across busy thoroughfares.

Two thousand Municipal school children gathered in the Victoria Gardens, sang songs, staged miniature plays, danced on the wet lawns and made themselves as happy as the rain would permit. Miss Indumati Sheth, Parliamentary Secretary addressed them and called upon them to walk in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi

TELL-TALE SLOGANS

There was no home which did not sprout a flag, no institution which had not one kind of programme or

(Continued on Page 6)



THIS day, last year, we became a free nation. Have we, by our actions, justified our freedom? Let us search our hearts and resolve to make the second year of Freedom a monument of progress in Agriculture, Industry, Civics and Communal Harmony

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Parle's Gluco & MONACO BISCUITS
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MATRIMONIAL

Healthy, beautiful, college educated Bride from a respectable well to do family for a young respectable Hindu bachelor of broad views. Age 25. Well settled. No caste restrictions. Application in confidence with latest photo if possible may be sent to Box No. 9375 "Bombay Chronicle".

PERSONAL ADLETS

Seeking a Yogi, excellent reward for someone, who could help me, contact a Yogi. Serious illness. Urgent. Write to: Lula Vossos, Box 492, MT. Shasta, California, U.S.A. 1027

PEN-FRIENDS

Social-Circle Either Sex Introductions. Particulars 0/5/0. Write Miss Deshpande. Post Box 4014 Bombay 7. (9361)

Kith-Kins Club Social Both Sex friends. Prospectus 0/3/0. Write: Miss Premlata, Post Box 563 Poona. (9361)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced M.B.B.S. to work as House Surgeon. Apply with testimonials to the Director of P. G. Singhanee Hindu Hospital, 342, Grant Road, Bombay No. 7. (9371)

Wanted— The Council of Bose Institute invites applications from experienced persons for the filling up of the post of Registrar of the Institute. Pay 350-25-500 plus D.A.; but his initial pay may be fixed at such stage in the time scale as the appointing authority may deem suitable. Appointment will be for two years in the first instance, and after two years of approved service it will be on permanent basis upto age of 55; at the discretion of the Council, the appointment can be extended upto 60 years of age. The Registrar will be a whole time officer and will act as Secretary of the Council and of various other Committees, and will assist the Director in the general administration of the Institute and will not be assigned any scientific work. Candidates should possess a good Post Graduate science degree and some administrative experience preferably in academic institutions. Age should preferably not exceed 45 years. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Director, 93 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, by the 30th August 1948. 1045

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions - Davar's College Of Commerce - Enrol immediately for Special New Session Classes for late entrants for Professional Diploma Courses. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (9369)

Wanted candidates to become Overseers through correspondence instruction. Apply to the Principal, British India Technical College. (B): Broach. (9221)

DEBT - RECOVERY

For Recovery Of Your Claims And Decrees from Madras, Coimbatore & Banglore side, write to Post Box 526, Bombay. (9355)

ASTROLOGY

Astrological Works Scientifically prepared with expert knowledge. Write The Eastern Astrological Service Post Box 35A, Bombay 1. (9353)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Subscriptions for Indian, American and British magazines, Technical Books, Code Books, Trade Directories accepted at competitive rates. Most efficient and reliable service. Also solicit enquiries for Butterworth's Legal and Medical Publications. International Book House Limited, Ash Lane, Bombay-1. (953)

PROPERTIES WANTED

Wanted suitable buildings and plots in City and Suburbs on Sale, Lease and Mortgage. Management and rent collection of properties undertaken. Yearly rent paid in advance. Investors big or small get 6 per cent interest with cent per cent security. Consult Champion Properties Co. Ltd. 301, Charni Road. Bombay. 9275

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Duplex White Box Board in size about 31-1/2" x 41-1/2" — 230 grams substance. Forward offers with samples, quotations and quantity available from ready stock to Famous Cine Litho Works 40B Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11." (9372)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Those plain and printed ever-glazed American Chintz you were waiting for have arrived Call early to have the pick of the lot. Raval Tiles & Marble. Ltd. 97A, Queen's Road Bombay 1 6778

Sterling Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd Write for Particulars 302/1 Upper Circular Rd Calcutta 8136

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available for immediate supply beautiful American, Italian and English tapestry and curtain fabrics in a wide range of fascinating colours. Only limited stock Take the earliest opportunity to call at "Decora" lest you be disappointed Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd 97A Queen's Road. Bombay 1. (6778A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the three posts of Assistant Lecturers in Biology (for Botany work) at the Government Colleges—two at the Gujarat College, Anmedabad, and one at the Karnatak College, Dharwar. Pay:—160-10-200-E.B.-10-250 plus dearness Allowance, Cost of Living Allowance and House Rent Allowance etc., as admissible under the rules. Qualifications:— At least a 2nd class B.A. or B.Sc. with M.Sc. of a statutory Indian or Foreign University.

Candidates should ordinarily be less than 25 years of age but this condition may be relaxed in special cases.

Application forms, etc. obtainable from the Principal Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Last date is 31-8-1948.

PRINCIPAL,
Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay.
(1061)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

LOST or MISLAID

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Share Certificates and allotment letters mentioned against names of respective shareholders have been lost, mislaid or accidentally destroyed. Applications from the respective parties have been lodged with the Bank for issuing Duplicate Share Certificates and Allotment Letters.

(1) 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 196847/196856 standing in the name of MR. ADHREMAN NURMAMAD BAVA of Madras.
(2) 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 333666/333670 standing in the joint names of MRS. MINNA BALDWIN and MISS MARETTE JOAN PRESTRIDGE BALDWIN of Bombay.
(3) Original and Duplicate both the Share Certificates for 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 323621/323625 standing in the name of Mr. CHANN DAS of New Delhi.
(4) 15 Ordinary Shares Nos. 436451/436460, 746326/746330 standing in the name of late MR. CHAMPAKLAL JETHALAL SHAH claimed by his administratrix. Bai Chandanbai Champaklal Shah, of Nadiad.
(5) 3 Ordinary "A" Shares Nos. 183176/183178 standing in the name of DOST MAHOMED MERCHANT of Bhavnagar.
(6) 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 206482/206483, 223569, 675609 692938, 941866/941870 and 2 Ordinary 'A' Shares Nos. 184947/184948 standing in the name of MR. GANESH DATTATRAYA KULKARNI of Sangli.
(7) 15 Ordinary Shares Nos. 255096/255110 and 3 Ordinary (A' Shares Nos. 189404/189406 standing in the name of MR. KISHAN GOPAL KASHIRAM of Ahmednagar.
(8) 24 Ordinary Shares Nos. 214060/214061, 226341/226350, 373376/373385, 182109/182110 and an Allotment Letter No. 5504 for 4 Ordinary 'A' Shares Nos. 185918/185921 standing in the name of MR. HARI CHAND PURI of Amritsar.
(9) 8 Ordinary Shares Nos. 586006/586010, 687325/687326, 692549 and an Allotment Letter No. 16226 for one Ordinary 'A' Share No. 203733 standing in the name of MR. VENKTESH RAMCHANDRA ANIKHINDI of Belgaum.
(10) 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 277736/277740, 451021/451025 standing in the joint names of MR. MOTILAL LALBHAI DALAL and MR. RAMANLAL LALDAS.
(11) 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 122381/122385 standing in the name of late MR. RUPLAL claimed by his legal heir, Mr. Rajinder Kumar Sett of Amritsar.

Any claim in respect of any number of shares as well as allotment letters mentioned above should immediately be notified to the Bank at its registered office, Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. If no claim is received by the Bank within one month from the date of advertisement, Duplicate Share Certificates and Allotment Letters for the above number of shares will be issued by the Bank to the respective shareholders and no claim will thereafter be recognised by the Bank in respect of original ones.

H. C. CAPTAIN.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 16-8-1948.
1062

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership carried on by our clients TRICUMDAS DAMJI, AMRATLAL PADAMSEY and DHARAMDAS TRICUMDAS in the name of M|S. TRICUMDAS DAMJI & CO., at 220, Samuel Street, Bombay, has been by mutual consent DISSOLVED as from 30th June, 1948. Our client Tricumdas Damji has continued the said business in the same name at the same place on his own account as from 1st July 1948.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Tricumdas Damji,
Amratlal Padamsey & Dharamdas Tricumdas.
Dated this 12th day of August, 1948.
Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (1060)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRESS NOTE.

The Government of Bombay is prepared to permit the establishment of a factory or factories in Kanara forests of Bombay Karnatak for the manufacture of Pulp and Paper with bamboo as raw material. The following table gives the estimated sustained annual yield of air dry bomboos in that locality

Serial No.	Locality.	Sustained annual yield tons air dry.	Yield available for economic extraction tons air dry.	Suggest factory etc.
1.	Gangavali catchment area	30,000	15,000	Gundbala
2.	Kalinadi catchment area	14,000	7,000	Sulgeri
3.	Mundgod Forests of E. D. Kanara	60,000	50,000	Sidelgundi
4.	Gund Plateau	8,000	15,000	Crossing of Dandeli Gund road with Kaneri river
5.	South Supa area from Kumbharwada-Hudsa to Ulvi.	20,000		
6.	Dandeli, Virnoli Kulgi and Bagwati Ranges.	1,00.000	35,000 45,000	Dandeli. Bomanhalli.
7.	Supa North	20,000	Final figure is awaited	Supa

2. The estimate of the yield is based on 5 per cent enumerations carried out in the forests and is presumed to be fairly accurate; but no guarantee can be given by the Government. The factory sites suggested in the last column of the above table are localities where plentiful supply of water is assured, being located on perennial rivers or nallahs.

3. Following are the two principal species of bamboos growing in the locality
(a) Medar (Dendrocalamus strictus)
(b) Dowga (Bambusa arundancea)

The chemical analysis of these bomboos is being carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. This information may be obtained from the Conservator of Forests, Utilization and Engineering Circles, B. P. Poona 1.

4. Corporations or individuals wishing to start the pulp or paper factory or factories in the above zone should apply to the Chief Conservator of Forests, B. P. Poona 1, within 2 months from the date of the issue of this Press Note, stating the terms on which they would like to establish the factories and the highest rate of royalty per ton of air dry bamboos they would be willing to pay to Government. They should submit two kinds of rates viz. (a) concession rate for first five years and (b) firm rate for the remaining period of the contract. There are unlikely to be any restrictions to the export of pulp outside this Province. But Government of Bombay may insist on certain quota of paper being made available for the use of Government. The proposed company should examine the possibility of seasonal working of their bamboo exploitation in order to employ local labour when it is not doing cultivation or other essential work. The proposed company shall be responsible for housing, medical attention etc. of their employees as recommended by the Labour Department of the Government of Bombay. The concession to extract bamboo will in the first instance be given for 30 years and which may be renewed on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed between Government of Bombay and proposed company. The concession will be granted on condition that it shall not in any way adversely affect the privileges granted to local inhabitant under the Forest Privileges Code.

5. Industrialists interested should get in touch with the Conservator of Forests, Utilization and Engineering Circle, for further information that they may require.

6. The applicants for the concession should give the following information:—
(i) Full name and address of the firm or individuals or individual.
(ii) Capital available. Banker's name must be given to whom a reference can be made to substantiate the financial status of the party or firm.
(iii) Experience in this or allied industry.
(iv) Source of country from which machinery is to be imported.
(v) What rate of royalty will be paid to the Forest Department per ton of air dry bamboos weighed at the factory site.

7. A deposit of Rs. 10,000 by cheque or Government challan must be sent with the offer. This sum will be returned if the offer is not accepted. But will be forfeited if the offer is accepted and the applying individuals or individuals or company fails to enter into a contract to carry out the terms of the agreement. Government reserves the right to refuse or accept any offer without assigning any reason for doing so.

E. T. C. VAS.
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Province of Bombay.
(1058)

NOTICE

WANTED a Head Mechanical Draughtsman in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.

The Grade of the post is Rs. 170-10-270 and is subject to revision.

The candidate should possess a recognised diploma and must have completed a course of apprenticeship in a Railway Workshop and have sufficient Railway Mechanical drawing and designing experience.

A degree in Mechanical Engineering will be an additional qualification.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned by the 25th August, 1948.

P. R. AGARWAL,
B.Ss. (Eng.), M.I.E., M.I.L.E., A.M.I.M.E.,
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
Jodhpur Railway,
Jodhpur.
(1054)

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
Electric Grid Department
Bombay

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for supply of one Electrically driven deep well pump capacity 60 G. P M. depth 70 ft. height of discharge 40 ft.

Further particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Last date for receipt of tender is 20-8-1948.

P. B. ADVANI
Electrical Commissioner
with the Government of Bombay,
Foreshore Road,
Bombay 1.
Dated: 10th August, 1948.
1038

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DEPUTY General Manager (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V. T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 25-8-1948 for the supply of groundnut oil at the railway grainshops on the Poona division. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Assistant Controller Grainshops, G. I. P. Railway, at Poona. (1031)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
Hydraulic Engineer's Department
TENDERS

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, the Hydraulic Engineer invites tenders for the supply of two power-driven lathes for water works workshops.

Forms obtainable from the Hydraulic Engineer's office, Improvement Trust building, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay, at Rs. 3/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 22nd September, 1948, at 1 p.m. (Bombay Time.) (1057)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
CLASS I TENDER NOTICE

Items Costing below Rs. 100,000/-

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta before 12 noon on 29-9-48.

Tender No. SPD|Md|164|Est|49 for the supply of "Casing & Capping" (Casing-270130" and Capping 246000').

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained from the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2|- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Raiway, Calcutta on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Copies of drawing No. 4518|53 SD of 9-3-23 may be purchased from the office of the Chief Electrical Engineer, E. I. Rly., Calcutta at Rs. 3|- per copy on production of Treasurer's receipt.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, direct by money order for tender forms only and for the drawings to the Chief Electrical Engineer, Calcutta. No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented to the General Manager's Office, for registration and then put into the tender box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer of his representative.

GENERAL MANAGER. (1055)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY
(Established in 1931)

THE ANNUAL SERIES of fortnightly lectures in "The Science and Art of Homoeopathic Practice" will commence from 26th August, 1948. It is open to the members of the Association, Medical Practitioners and senior medical students.

L. D. PHAWALE, B.A., M.D.
President
Sekh Saria Bldg., Parekh St., Girgaon. BOMBAY. 4.
5th August, 1948. (9354)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tenders for "the work of providing cement concrete slabs along Tulsi Pipe Line Road between Tilak Bridge and Lady Hardinge Road, including pavement of the eastern footpath and construction of a retaining wall" which will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Friday the 27th August 1948.

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees five for each copy, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Special Engineer (Works Branch), who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

BY ORDER OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay,
14th August, 1948. (1059)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY REGISTRAR

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited for the post of Deputy Registrar of the University of Bombay which will shortly fall vacant. Applicants must be graduates of the University of Bombay or of any other recognized University, with First Class Honours at the B. A. or B.Sc. examination, or a Second Class at the M.A. or M.Sc., examination, and must preferably be between the ages of 30 and 40, and should have experience of work in a Government or other Public Office. The salary offered is Rs. 400 - per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 700 with benefits of the University Provident Fund and dearness allowance according to scales prevailing from time to time. The post carries a personal allowance of Rs. 100'- per month, on account of the special responsibilities connected with the holding of University Examinations. Four copies of applications stating age, nationality and date and place of birth, and giving full particulars of academic and other qualifications and accompanied by COPIES ONLY of not more than four testimonials must be forwarded in sealed covers addressed to the Registrar, University of Bombay, Bombay-1, so as to reach him NOT LATER THAN THE 30TH AUGUST, 1948. The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for a period of six months.

S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 12th August 1948. (1056)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FOOD (DIV II)
Office of the Chief Director of purchase.
Mansingh Road, New Delhi.

TENDER NO. A|762

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR of Purchase, Ministry of Food (Division II), New Delhi, invites tenders for the supply of 1602 tons Decorticated Groundnut Oilcake during October, 1948.

Applications for tender forms will be received upto the 28th August, 1948. The price of each tender form containing full particulars is Rs. 10|- per set which is not refundable under any circumstances. Payment must be made in cash or by money order only (cheques will not be accepted) to the Chief Director of Purchase, Ministry of Food (Div. II), New Delhi, quoting tender No. A|762 and giving the remitters full address on the coupon. Tender forms are not transferable.

Tenders will be received upto 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th September, 1948.
New Delhi,
Dated the 10th August, 1948. 1043

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE OF "M/S. NOVA TRADING AGENCY" including medicines, toilet requisites, stationery, Provisions, toothpaste, pepermints, biscuits etc., and furniture including showcases, cupboards, racks etc., on Tuesday, 17th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at M/s. Nova Trading Agency, at Bhandarkar Road, Matunga, Bombay, under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Bombay High Court Suit No. 926 of 1948 (Modak V/s. Chinchwadkar.)

Terms: 25 per cent. cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.,

NO ROOM FOR IMPERIALIST SPIRIT OF CONQUEST

Cripps On Significance Of Events In India

LONDON, Aug. 15. (A.P.I.): Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer today stressed that August 15 of last year (the date of India's independence) was an event without parallel in the annals of the world when he spoke at the Albert Hall here at the celebration of Indian Independence Day.

Sir Stafford, who went to India in 1942 with a plan for the settlement of the question of self-Government said India had already made a great contribution to the world, but submitted that the new India may have a new part to play in solving many problems of Asia.

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

He referred to Mahatma Gandhi as the "architect of India's freedom" and expressed the hope that certain "troubles" would be overcome so that both India and Pakistan could go forward to bring to their peoples the practical benefit of their independence.

"I would like first to bring back your minds to the events of August 15, 1947 a date which will always rank among the great historic dates of the world" Sir Stafford told the large audience.

FOUR OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES

"An event then happened without parallel in the annals of the world. Two great nations who had for more than a century been closely linked as rulers and ruled agreed to revise their relations on the basis of the fullest equality and independence for both of them while yet maintaining close and friendly relations with the same Commonwealth of nations.

"Though the broad commonsense and common desires of the people produced this most unprecedented result it was the statemanship of certain individuals in India that made the largest contribution. It is always invidious to mention names when so many have contributed to a result but there were four outstanding living personalities. The Indian and two British who made this result possible.

"Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbai Patel Showed themselves great statesmen and leaders of their people, full of that decisive courage which alone can carry through to success a great enterprise such as this.

"On the British side, Lord and Lady Mountbatten interpreted to the Indian people that insistent determination of the British people to carry through to completion the policies which had been decided upon and by their frankness and most patent honesty of purpose made misunderstanding impossible.

"In the result today there is an almost universal feeling of goodwill towards India in this country and that same feeling is reciprocated towards us by the Indian people.

REGRETTABLE EXCEPTIONS

"I say almost universal because there are a few regrettable exceptions. A few dyed in the wool blimpike reactionaries still look back with nostalgic regret to the earlier epochs of British Imperialism failing to appreciate or wilfully closing their eyes to the fact that civilisation has advanced and that the concepts of a century ago are certainly not applicable to the circumstances of today.

"In India too there are some who have failed to appreciate the full significance of recent events and who still fear some return of the old Imperialist spirit of conquest and domination.

"These and our own reactionaries play into one another's hands and make it all the more necessary that we should emphasize again and again [illegible] the 15th of August last.

"There can be no going back. The independence of India has been won by unlimited toil, an able, competent and unquestionable and a few realisations has been established between our two countries on the basis of absolute equality—a healthier and happier relationship than has never before existed in our history.

"To me the most tragic and outstanding fact in this first year of Indian independence has been the violent death of Mahatma Gandhi Sir Stafford continued "He was in very truth the architect of India's freedom. He was the inspiration of that peaceful and friendly transition which took place and it was his personal influence in Bengal in particular —that prevented the spread of the communal excesses which so unnappily occurred in the Punjab.

"He died a martyr to extremism to those who chose violence rather than reason and who hated the patient endurance of his non-violence.

"But by his death he re-emphasised the teaching of his life and though the world is poorer by the loss of his personality it is the richer by the memory of his life and labours.

"Few of us can have imagined that with so speedy a transfer with the consequent need for re-organising the administration and with all the disruptions that have occurred the Government of India could have settled down as it has to the tremendous task that faces it.

BRITAIN'S DIFFICULTIES

"We have done our best to help where we can, but our position of difficulty makes it impossible for us to do as much as we should have liked to help India through these initial stages of her independence.

"One of the problems that I always anticipated would cause the great difficulty with a divided India was that of the States. Here again with two unfortunate exceptions a great job has been done.

"Of the two exceptions it is better not to speak at the present time. We are all aware of the difficulties which can and must be solved in India and not by gratuitous advice from outside.

"All we can say is that there seems to be every reason why a sensible arrangement should be arrived at which will preserve the integrity of the Union of India and at the same time give the states' peoples the form of Government which they desire.

"We hope that these troubles which still persist will be rapidly got out of the way so that India and Pakistan can go forward untrammelled by external or internal difficulties to build up their economy and so bring to their peoples the practical benefit of their independence.

"So on this first anniversary of the independence of India let us pledge ourselves to a continuing and ever deepening friendship with the people of India doing our utmost to understand their difficulties and to make our own plan to them.

"India has a great contribution to make to the world —it has already made a great contribution but the new India will have a new and different part to play in world affairs, particularly perhaps in solving the many peoples of Asia.

"We salute India on this her first anniversary of independence and wish her god-speed on the road that lies ahead."

"RESOLVE TO STAND BY PLEDGE TO INDIA"

Sheikh Abdullah's Appeal To Kashmiris

SRINAGAR, August 15. (A.P.I.): Kashmir's determination to mould the State into a land of reason, Liberty and democracy was expressed by Sheikh Mohd Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State in an Independence Day broadcast from Srinagar Radio Station today.

Sheikh Abdullah said: "The attainment of our dream of independence might have received a set back or its realisation delayed owing to the grim war that had been forced upon us from Pakistan. But who can for a moment doubt the ultimate realisation of our dreams aided as we are by the gallant army of the democratic people of India? Blood which heroic sons of India have shed on the battle-fields of Kashmir in defence of the freedom of the people cannot go in vain and is bound to blossom forth as a symbol of comradeship between the peoples of Kashmir and India. In this solemn day let all of us join in a silent tribute to the brave sons of the Indian Army and the Air Force. Let us today resolve to stand by the pledge which India has given us and we have given to India for ever".

Deploring the tragic events that followed the achievement of freedom by India and Pakistan, Sheikh Abdullah said: "Mentally we are today deseased as we were before August 15, 1947.

ARREST OF BADSHAHKHAN

Referring to August 15 celebrations in Pakistan, Sheikh Abdullah asked: what are they collaborating for in Pakistan? Murder of Redshirts or arrest of Badshahkhan or bombing and terrorising of brave and independent trans-border tribesmen? There was truce when these men were proudly hailed as the vanguard of the Indian freedom and when the blood of Pathans was shed by British bayonets in the streets of Peshawar.

And this very blood is flowing freely because the rulers of Pakistan will not tolerate the continuance of the opposition". Sheikh Abdullah referred to Kashmir's own freedom struggle and said that the All-Jammu Kashmir National Conference had repeatedly told people that physical freedom would be worth nothing if divested of freedom of mind. "We have appealed to the heads and not hearts of our people"

DEFICIT IN U. S. BUDGET FEARED

Truman Blames Republicans For Tax Reduction

WASHINGTON, August 15. (Reuter): President Truman warned the United States today that it will be faced with an operating budget deficit of 1,500 million dollars in the current fiscal year compared with last year's record surplus of 8,400 million dollars.

"This sharp reversal eliminates one of the principal forces that have been restraining further inflation", he declared in a special budget review.

He disclosed that military expenditures totalling 12,100 million dollars were 1,100 million dollars greater than originally estimated.

He placed the main blame for the impending deficit on the Republicans, who voted a major reduction in income tax earlier in the year.

"As we look ahead, the President declared, "it is clear that our national and international responsibilities make impossible any sharp reduction in Government expenditures in 1949 —indeed it is likely that there will be some increase."

BLACKBURN, Lancashire Aug. 14 (Reuter): Peter Griffith, 22-year-old flour will packer charged with the murder of three year old June and Devaney was today remanded until August 19 after formal evidence was heard in a packed court room here.

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READ
"CARAVAN"

India's Favourite Magazine Flash from "Caravan's "Delhi correspondent: "Brig. Usman liked the company of his men. He was not the type of officer who remains hidden in protected padded and cosy post at the headquarters. At young age of 35, despite modern temptations, Usman had evolved a way of life which will befit every true soldier of our country". See p. 12. "Caravan."

"CARAVAN" is available everywhere or direct from:—

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PUNJAB FILM CORPORATION'S
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ASHOK KUMAR, MUMTAZ SHANTI
& MUMTAZ ALI
Direction: WALI SAHEB
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Mat. on Thurs. at 12-15 p.m.
3RD WEEK!
MAJESTIC

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 12, 2004.
Muslim: Savval 10, 1367.
Parsi: Aspandaramd 18, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-20 a.m. Sunset: 19-06 p.m.
Hightide: 10-50, 22-21.
Lowtide: 03-39, 17-09.

To-day's Engagements

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE AND YOUNG MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD: Public reception at 8-45 p.m., today, at Messrs. Mohammedali Tajbhoy's Hall, 247, Kippon Road (Madanupra) Bombay. 3, Hon. Shri Dinkerao Desai, to attend.

P. E. N. PUBLIC LECTURE: "Narsinh Mehta and his philosophy" will be the subject of a public lecture by Shri U. K. Oza, today, at 6-15 p.m., at the Government Law College, behind Churchgate Station. Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, will preside.

LECTURES BY PROF. BHAGWAT: At Lecture Room of the Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Botawala Building, at 5-45 p.m. today on "Project for Regional Development" of the Gujavani and the Musa valleys (Poona District and the Bhore State) and the underlying fundamentals. Tomorrow, at 5-45 p.m., on "Amritnagar" urban-cum-rural settlement. Mr. K. T. Divecha, the President of the Indian Town and Country Planning Association, will preside.

CONTACT "A" WARD D. C. C. FOR JOBS: The Joint Secretaries "A" Ward D. C. C. write:—

Universals, Grinders, Radial arm-drillers, and pattern makers all above for tool room programmes, welders, fitters, mechanical as well as chemical engineers, blacksmiths, skilled and unskill labourers who are unemployed should contact us at our "A" Ward Congress Committee office, at 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., except Sunday. We will try our level best to give them the required job.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: There will be no meeting of the Corporation today (Monday). The next meeting the Corporation will be held here tomorrow (Tuesday), at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

CENTENARY LODGE T. S.: Prof. D. D. Kanga's public lecture in Gujarati on "Wholeness is holiness", at 6 p.m., today, at Mehta Villa, Opp Chimbai Church, Bandra.

STAFF OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: Farewell address and hearty send-off to Mr. Arthur Errington on the eve of his retirement today, at 3 p.m., in the office of the Mechanical Engineering Department. Mr. T. Kemp, the Managing Director, will preside.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL:— Members and friends are cordially invited to a Musical Programme on (Monday) at 5-30 P. M. at the W.C.A Hall Mayo Road (in honour of Independence Day).

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND, Aug. 13.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala and Mr. Pratap Rai came to lunch.

P. AND T. WORKERS' UNION: The first meeting of the Circle Council of the Union of P. and T. Workers, Bombay Circle Branch, Bombay, held under the chairmanship of Mr. M. A. Bhatewara, elected the following office-bearers for the ensuing year: President: Mr. N. V. Bhonde, Vice-President: Mr. M. A. Bhatewara, Hon. Genl. Secretary: Mr. A. N. Chikhalkar, Hon. Asstt. Secy. (Postal): Mr. W. B. Gokhale, R. M. S.: Mr. G. K Joshi, Tele. Traffic: Mr. K. Umesharao and Tele. Engg.: Mr. S. Venugopalan. Hon. Treasurer and Organising Secretary: Mr. K. S. Pitkar.

INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

A public meeting will be held at Blavatsky Lodge at 6 p. m. tomorrow (Tuesday) to celebrate the Indonesian presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi. Messrs A. P. Savabala, S. L. Silam, Jai Prakash Narain, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mrs. Kamala Devi Chatopadhyaya, Mrs. Mithan, J. Lam, Mrs. Kulsum Sayani and Dr. A. H. Kazi will speak on the occasion

TEXTILE COMMISSION'S PRESS NOTE

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has issued two Notifications in the Gazette of India. The first Notification prohibits producers from manufacturing any Sewing thread yarn for a period of six months from 1st September 1948. The second Notification prohibits for a period of six months the production of any dyed yarn by producers except for meeting their own weaving requirements. Special permission relaxing the above directions will be issued by the Textile Commissioner on receipt of application and where he is convinced that it is desirable to do so

The dispute between the Nanu's (Brass) Works, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

11TH WEEK!
& yet the crowds as fresh as the 1st.
DHARMAVIR FILMS'
TOOTE TARE
PEARL RELEASE
SHAMIM, MRIDULLA,
Also "AZAD-HIND-KI-SALGRIHA"
OPERA HOUSE
3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Sunday 12-45.

FRI. 20th ★ A Blitzkrieg, Comedy Hit of the season
GALA OPENING at TWO THEATRES
LAMINGTON & JAI HIND
From TODAY
Ad. Booking
at LAMINGTON
10 to 11-30 a.m.
4-30 to 6 p.m.
Great India Pictures' Social Satire
PARAI AAG
Director: NAJAM NAQVI
MOONAVAR SULTANA, MADHU BALA, ULHAS, A. SHAH & A NEW STAR SHERI
PEARL Release

FULL SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

Nariman's Pledge At Municipal Party Meeting

"If at times labouring under certain misunderstandings, I may not have agreed with them (Congress) or even at times appeared to have offended them, let me at once categorically state that I had nothing but respect for them in my mind."

These were the sentiments expressed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, well-known lawyer City Father and ex-President of the B.P.C.C., when he was elected the leader of the Congress Municipal Party at its meeting on Saturday which was held to fill the place rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. S. K. Patil.

Mr. Nariman who went into the background a decade ago, said that he "confessed with shame" that he had not for various reasons been able to discharge fully his duties as a Corporator. He admitted he had differences with the leadership of the Congress, ideological and otherwise.

While making his present attitude clear Mr. Nariman said that he really felt "repentent and penitent" at the time of Mahatma Gandhi's death. He disclosed that Gandhiji had sent for him twice and lamented that he did not avail himself of the opportunities he got.

He recalled the pledge that he had taken at the funeral of Mahatmaji to serve the Congress once again as a true soldier, without any ambition or aspiration. He thought that his present elevation to the leadership of the Congress Municipal Party would enable him to fulfil his pledge.

Mr. Nariman told party-men that he had the blessings of Sardar Patel who had nothing but good feeling for him and added that he had realised that he must stand four square with the Congress. He concluded with the remark: "I shall strain every nerve to strengthen and support the popular administrations both at the Centre and in my province."

"Sanjeevan" Independence Day Number

The Provincial Prohibition Board of the Government of Bombay has brought out a special Independence Day number of the monthly magazine, Sanjeevan". It contains a number of interesting and educative articles on Prohibition and social welfare as well as articles from H E Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Ministers L.M. Patil and Dr. Gilder, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, and others.

The "Sanjeevan" has been published in the three regional languages of Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada. The contributors to the Marathi edition include Ministers L. M. Patil, and G. D. Vartak. Ministers Morarji Desai, V. L. Mehta and G. L. Nanda, Kavi Khanbardar, Chandravadan Mehta, Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, Mrs. Leelavati Munshi and others contribute to the Gujarati edition. Minister M. P. Patil Prof. Jagirlar, Kulkarni Swami Rao, S B. Joshi, H. S. Patil contribute to the Kannada edition

The first issue of each of these editions is an Independence Day Special and contains articles, short stories, one-act plays, poems etc. contributed by well-known writers and social workers. All the editions of the magazine are fully illustrated.

Training In Tractor Driving

A two months' training class in tractor driving will be opened at Poona from the second week of October 1948 Trainees will have to bear their lodging and boarding expenses. No tuition-fee will be charged to trainees who are natives of the Bombay Province, including those of the states recently merged in the Bombay Proince. A tuition fee Rs. 50 will be charged to others. Ten candidates will be admitted to the class. Preference will be given to candidates literate in English. Particulars may be obtained from the Mechanical Cultivation Engineer, 5 Bombay Poona Road, Poona No. 5.

Valuation Committee

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Valuation Committee consisting of the following persons for fixing the valuation of motor vehicles and other equipment to be taken over from the existing operators of the Poona Zone for the State Transport:- Mr. M. N. Memane, M.L.A., (Chairman): The Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Bombay, or any one appointed by him Nominee on behalf of the State Transport): Nominee on behalf of the particular operator whose assets proposed to be taken over are to be assessed: The Executive Engineer Building Project No. 1, Poona, (Adviser); and The Regional Transport Officer, Poona, (Secretary).

The Valuation Committee for the Poona Zone will have jurisdiction over such services as are taken over along with that zone.

Ambica Air Lines

With effect from Saturday, the 14th August, 1948, Poona will be included as our port of call for passenger and freight traffic on our Bombay-Bangalore route:

BOMBAY—POONA—BANGALORE
Triweekly Service.
(TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS).

Down.		Up.
07-45	Dep. Bombay	Arr. 17-10
08-25	Arr. Poona	Dep. 16-30
0.8-55	Dep. Poona	Arr. 16.00
11-55	Arr. Bangalore	Dep. 13-00

FARES & EXCESS Baggage Rates.

Single	Excess Journey	Baggage Fare. Rs. As.
Bombay-Poona		20 2
Bombay-Bangalore		140 11
Poona-Bangalore		120 10

Free Baggage of 44 lbs. per passenger allowed free.

WEATHER

Weather Summary

POONA, August 15 (UPI): Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday, the 15th August 1948:

Observations from north-east India are very meabre. The cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal crossed the coast near Chanbali yestedayy afternoon and lies this morning as a deep depression with its centre near Sambalpur in Orissa. It is likely to move in a north-westerly direction. Under its influence locally very heavy rain has fallen in Orissa and the East Central Provinces. The through of low pressure over Kathiawar has moved slightly northwards but is still persisting there.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread along the west coast of the peninsula and over the region from Gujarat and the north Bombay Deccan to Orissa and Gangetic West Bengal. There have also been local showers in Assam and the south Deccan.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 16:— Rainfall will decrease in Orissa and increase in the West Central Provinces, Berar, the North Deccan, East Gujarat and Assam. Widespread rain will occur over the country outside the United Provinces, Bihar and eastern half of the peninsula where local showers are generally likely.

HEAVY RAINFALL warning:— Locally heavy rain is likely in the central parts of the country the Konkan, the North Deccan, Gujarat, East Rajputana and the Khasi hills during the next 48 hours

Weather Chart

POONA, August 15, (A.P.I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 15th August 1948:—

Ahmedabad 94 78 0 6:8 minus 14.1, Allahabad 99 81 0 39.3 minus 17.4, Bangalore 9.79 65 T 20.7 plus 11.3, Baroda 92, 78 0.1 8.6, Bhopal 87 75 0 30.1 minus 2.7, BOMBAY 82 76 1.6 46.3 minuus 3.4, Calcutta 89 68 0.5 31.1 plus 0.5. Cochin 82 73 0.5 21.4 plus 12.0, Colombo 85 73 0.1 20.3 plus 3.1, Cuttack 79 75 7.5 33.9 plus 13.3, Dehra-Dun 82 72 2.1 46.5 minus 4.1, Delhi 93 79 0 16.6 plus 2.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 79 0 15.5 plus 2.4, Indore 87 72 T 21.9 plus 0.8, Jaipur 92 79 0 13.4 minus 0.3, Lahore 95 93 T 20.4 plus 11.8, Lucknow 92 81 T 27.5 plus 4.9, Madras 93 79 0 6.9 minus 0.7, Mussoorie 66 61 0.2 41.2 minuus 8.6, Mysore 80 67 0 10.7 plus 4.6, Nagpur 87 76 T 20.1 minus 8.4, Ootacamund 57 54 0.1 15.8 minus 2.7, Pachmarhi 82 69 0.3 42.9 minus 5.6, Patna 91 81 0.1 23.4 minuus 1.2, Poona 78 71 0.5 13:1 minus 0.1, Ranchi 85 70 0.3 32.2 plus 37.9, Shillong 76 65 T 56.6 plus 16.1, Simla 70 60 0.2 22.7 minus 9.6, Trivandrum 84 73 0.3 36.2 plus 12.8.

Guard Of Honour To Bombay Governor

The University Officers Training Corps National Cadet Corps will offer the Guard of Honour to Sir Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay tomorrow Aug. 17 at 5 p.m. at the BOMBAY University Garden Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort. Bombay.

Two Injured In House Collapse

Two persons are stated to have been injured in a house collapse at Sankli Street, Ripon Road, Bombay, which occurred at about 10-30 on the morning of Independence Day.

It is learnt that when the building a two-storryed structure collapsed, several occupants were trapped, but the Fire Rrigade rushed to the spot and rescued them. The two casualties were removed to hospital.

DONGOAN RAZAKAR CAMP ATTACKED.

DEWALGOANRAJA: An express telegram received here informs that 15 volunteers of Kisan Dal attacked the Razakar centre of Doangoan in Bhokardan Taluka Dist. Aurangabad. The scuffle between the two parties lasted for several hours. The number of the enemy is reported to be more than two hundred. As a result of this attack 10 Razakars were shot dead, while over 40 sustained serious injuries. Terrified by this action all the Razakar centers in this area have been instantly vacated, and it is learnt that they have fled to Bhokardan which ultimately means relief to thousands of Kisans from atrocities

ASSAULT IN TRAIN

Adjutant Thrown Out Of Compartment

NAGPUR, Aug. 14 (API)—Mr. Tyler, Adjutant to the Special Armed Constabulary at Jubbulpore, was the victim of a murderous assault in the early hours of yesterday morning while travelling alone in a first class compartment from Jubbulpore to Nagpur on Nagpur-Itarsi line.

Between Amla and Betul, some unknown persons, it is alleged entered Mr. Tyler's compartment, severely assaulted him and threw him out of the compartment.

Mr. Tyler was picked up by a railway employee, while lying in an unconscious state by the side of the railway track.

"Bharat" Editor Released

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14 (API)—Mr. Natvarlal Nandlal Desai, editor of 'Bharat', who was detained in Sabarmati Central Jail under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act was released today on furnishing a surety of Rs 5,000 and undertaking not to take part in any communal or political activities.

POONA'S HOMAGE TO KASTURBA

POONA, August 15. (API): Over 10,000 people watched this morning from the Race Course stands an impressive inter-services parade held to mark the first anniversary of Indian Independence. Over a thousand men of the Army, RIN and RIAF took part in this parade which was commanded by Brigadier H. M. Mohiten, Poona Sub-Area Commander.

Planes of the RIAF overhead dipped in salute as the parade marched past Lt.-General Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C.-in-Chief of the Southern Command, who took the salute.

Addressing the parade, the General referred to the difficult times the country was passing through and called on the members of the force to stand by and contribute their mite towards the building of progress and prosperity of their motherland.

A long procession marched through the streets in the early hours of the morning, heralding the day's celebrations of the first anniversary of India' inuependence. The procession terminated at Congress Bhawan where a flag hoisting associate of Mahatma Gandhi.

Tree planting ceremonies were also held throughout the district and in Poona City proper.

The city paid its homage to the memory of the two valiant fighters in the country's freedom struggle, Mahadev Desai and Kasturba Gandhi who died at the Aga Khan palace in rooms whilst in internment. Prayers were recited and wreaths were placed on their shrines in the palace compound.

JAIL REMISSIONS

Nearly 300 prisoners in the Yerwada Central Jail in Poona were set at liberty in commemoration of the new year of independence. These prisoners had the benefit of the Government of Bombay's order for the grant of one month's remission to all convicts on August 15 and were released late last evening.

Sukhadvala Centenary

On Friday last a public meeting was held in the People's Free Reading Room and Library at Ravelin Street, Bombay, to celebrate the birth centenary of the late Mr. Damodardas Gordhandas Sukhadwala, the founder of this Library Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, the President of the Board of Trustees, was in the chair.

After the Secretary had read out the messages of tribute received on the occasion (one of them being from the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay) Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Jhaveri delivered his presidential address and garlanded the portrait of Mr. Damodardas Sukhadvala. A few garlands were received from other institutions also.

Among the speakers were Sir Rustom Masani, Sir Behram Karanjia, Mrs. Leelavati Munshi, Mr. Dharamdas Naranjee, Mr. Adi K. Munshi, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Mr. Jehanbux Vatcha, Mr. R. G. Gyani, Rao Bahadur Maganlal Khakhar, Mr. Vrajlal Govindji Mithaiwala, Mr. Ranchhoddas Nanji and Mr. D. W. Joshi

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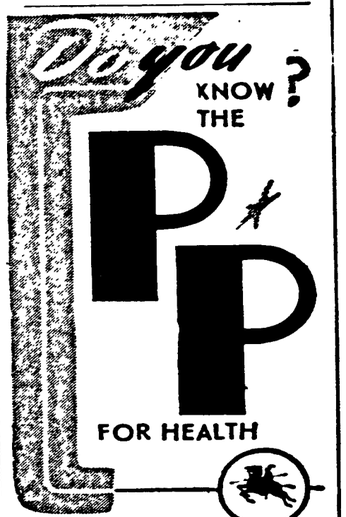

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Detailed list of stores are available free of charge from the Director General of Disposals, Miscellaneous Stores Directorate New Delhi; Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Auction will be conducted by Messrs. Gopi Chand & Sons, Thatheri Bazar, Benares.

Stores can be held back from auction, if required The terms and conditions of the sale will be announced at the time of auction.

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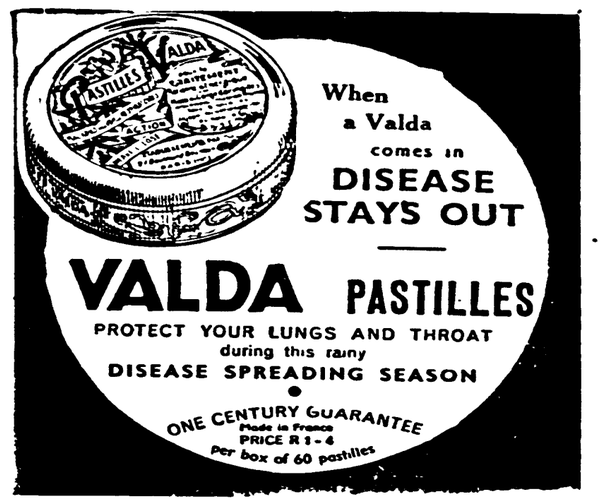

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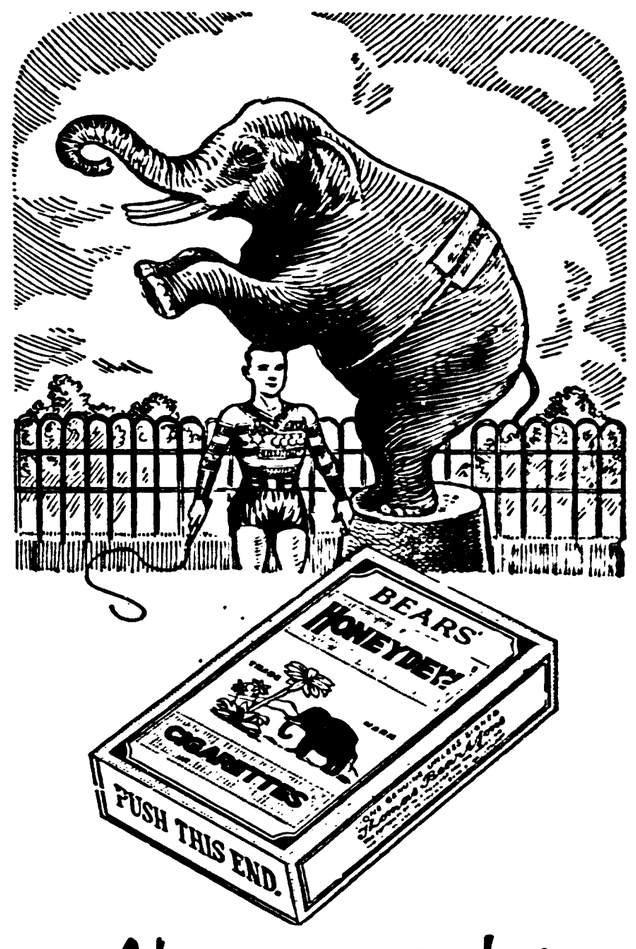

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The Bombay Chronicle

Every expression of Truth has in it the seeds of propagation, even as the Sun cannot hide its light.
MAHATMA GANDHI.

NEED FOR REDEDICATION

The first anniversary of our Independence was celebrated in Bombay, as it must have been in other parts of the country, with all the enthusiasm the occasion demanded. Beflagged house-tops, exhibition of portraits of national heroes, singing of national songs, all testified to the people's inborn love of liberty and the feeling of jubilation despite the trials and troubles we are yet passing through. This is as it should be. Good cheer is necessary for facing these very troubles with courage. But those who can see behind the scenes of jubilation, feel that all is not quite well with the country. In the first place, a sad deterioration is coming over the Congress organisation itself, which led the struggle for liberty. Many Congressmen who fought hard and long and selflessly for independence now seem to think that, independence having been won, they can well afford to rest on their oars. They expect their own Government to do everything for them. What else is the Government for? But they would not leave the Government alone. Not a few of them misuse the influence of the Congress by dictating to officials and embarassing the Ministers themselves. Some prominent Congressmen of Gujarat are reported to have insisted that "every Congressman, as a member of the majority governing party, has a constitutional right to interfere in the official day to day administration". Such an attitude on the part of Congressmen encourages non-Congressmen to be defiant towards Government and irresponsible in their criticism. But as pertinently pointed out by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the nation is still up against tremendous difficulties and it is the duty of the people "to give out of love that respect to the authority and prestige of our own Government which the old Government was able to extort through force and fear". Congressmen should go further and give their wholehearted support to their own Government. They and the public in general have doubtless their right to criticism, but their criticism must be constructive and helpful and not such as would misrepresent and vilify Government.

A more disconcerting sign of the deterioration that is coming over Congressmen is the growth among them of provincialism and communalism. Some special attachment to one's native province or district or even town is quite natural and will be helpful if it leads to specially devoted service. It is also natural for the people of a province or the people speaking one language to wish for a certain amount of autonomy as a means of administrative convenience for the whole country. But many of those who demand separate autonomous provinces on a linguistic basis, seem to think far more of their narrow, parochial interests than of the country's solidarity or of the linguistic minorities in their provinces. Such self-centred provincialism is also creating a new kind of communalism which is as intolerant and disruptive as any other. Responsible leaders do not speak much about this double danger lest public criticism should only feed the flames of controversy. But the Constituent Assembly should see to it, before finalising its new Constitution, that the principle of autonomous linguistic provinces is not carried so far as to weaken the country as a whole or jeopardise the interests of linguistic minorities.

We refer to these disturbing signs among Congressmen on this joyful occasion because, as suggested by Pandit Nehru himself, we must see that our celebration should not be one of vain glory and pious platitudes but rather be one of heart-searching and that we must think more of what we have left undone and what we have done wrongly. We refer particularly to the shortcomings of Congressmen because the country rightly expects a lead from them. The salt must not lose its flavour. Congressmen, more than others, should rouse themselves up and follow their own leader's exhortation to the people to rededicate themselves to the sacred but unfinished task of safe-guarding the country's hard-won independence.

The International Malaise

In an interview with the United Press of America, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister has re-emphasised what every one in the Western world, which includes Russia, professes but the call of which very few honour in practice; namely that the world must eventually federate or perish. There is not only no progress in that direction, but in actual fact, the leaders of the world are taking humanity almost headlong to eventual destruction. As the Prime Minister observed, the rival groups suffer not only from "disagreement" but also from "a desire to disagree, a deliberate intent to annoy the other party". This is the central point of today's international malaise which, if not conquered, may ultimately conquer even that deterrent to war, the fear of consequences, of which Pandit Nehru spoke. And it all arises from the evil mentality of national vanity, national greed and consequent national suspicions and hatred.

The tragedy is that there is no one to call the Big Powers to the ways of peace and human brotherhood, free from self-aggrandising ambitions, no one, that is, whose voice could be respected. The India of Mahatma Gandhi could have possibly served the role. But during the last year or so India has gone through orgies of which no country could be proud. By forgetting the teachings of its Father the Nation has not only suffered internally but has lowered itself in the eyes of the world that respected it and hoped from it so much. It might be that even the voice of Gandhi's India would would not have been heard by power and ambition mad "leaders" of the world. But the opportunity was there for India for rendering a magnificent and noble service to the cause of peace and the brotherhood of man and nations. And it has been lost. In a world threatened by war and global destructruction, we have in that sense, failed humanity also by failing Gandhiji. The nation would do well to remember this sobering fact.

The Gaekwar's Folly

It is well that the Maharaja of Baroda has decided to fly back to his State instead of spending all his time in Great Britain and elsewhere. He would have been equally well-advised to keep his mouth shut during the journey instead of allowing himself to be interviewed and making statements which are calculated to make the path before him less smooth than it is. The observations he has made in Paris remind one of the Bourbons who "unlearnt, nothing and learnt nothing". He boasts of being "the second richest man in the world after the Nizam of Hyderabad"—without caring to reflect how he has come by that fabulous wealth at so young an age, whether he has earned it by his own exertions or whether it has accrued from the sweat and blood of the people of his State. While repelling the accusation that he has embezzled state funds, he goes on to remark that it is malicious propaganda by extreme left-wing elements." Such an observation might help to dispel doubts about his own doings in the minds of ignorant critics abroad, but they will help His Highness little in his own State or outside it in India. We do join the ruler in the hope that his presence in Baroda "will enable the difficulties to be smoothed out", but these difficulties will not be smoothed out unless he gives a guarantee that he will cease to regard the Baroda State as either his "pocket burrow" or his "family estate", as he has been doing all along since he ascended the "gadi"

Our C. P. Letter

CURBING CORRUPTION AMONG RY. STATION STAFF

Move To Register Transport-Securing Dalals

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, August 5.

In view of the prevailing corruption in the Railway administration, the business community at Jubbulpore is of the opinion that some of the forwarding agents, who are commonly known as the "dalals" and who deal in securing the loading and unloading facilities to the mercantile community, are responsible to a great extent for fostering this evil practice and for corrupting the railway staff. The dalals induce the members of the railway staff to share in their ill-earned income got from needy merchants and by adopting these tactics they make it difficult for a "honest and straight-forward" businessman to secure the transport facilities, unless and until he surrenders to their demands

The higher railway authorities and businessmen feel that a time has now come when these "dalals" should be brought under some sort of control. They have suggested that these 'dalals" should be registered and be issued licences by the district magistrate and the divisional railway authorities for working in the railway stations. The dalals should be asked to produce letters of authority duly signed by the merchants on whose behalf they may work in the stations. It is also opined that unless and until the measures for bringing the dalals under the regulations are enforced by the Government, the corruption in the railway administration cannot be uprooted.

Jagir Singh, formerly a police constable at Jubbulpore, has been convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment yesterday under section 379 I.P.C. (theft) by Shri Mohammad Naseem, Magistrate, First Class, Jubbulpore. The accused was arrested and prosecuted on the charge of stealing some pieces of furniture from the police quarters in the Police lines, Jubbulpore.

LANDLORD JAILED

The first case, in which penal sentence under the House Rent Control Order has been passed against a landlord in Jubbulpore, has been decided by Shri M. P. Pande, Magistrate, first class and the Rent Control Officer, Jubbulpore.

The accused landlord in the case was one Trioli, son of Pussou of Jubbulpore. He was prosecuted on the strength of a complaint filed against him by one of his tenants Mat. Rehman Bi. It was stated by the complainant that the accused had, with the object of ousting her from the house, removed the tiles from the room and had further failed to get the roof repaired despite her repeated and numerous requests for doing so. The court found the accused guilty of the charge of wilfully violating the House Rent Control Order and awarded him 4 months' exemplary punishment under the Regulation of Letting of the Accommodation Act.

The C. P. and Berar Government have declared the areas comprised within the Jubbulpore and Nagpur cities to be the sub-divisions for the purpose of the Janapadas of the districts in which they are situated. The Janapadas scheme will be brought into force with effect from August 15 1948 throughout the province.

University For Madhyabharat

WHAT IT CAN AIM AT & ACHIEVE

(BY PROF. SHYAM SUNDER JHANWAR)

The new province of Madhyabharat —a Union of 22 States—has a population of 75 lakhs and a revenue of about Rs. 8 crores. Unplanned and disproportionate as the growth of Universities has been in this country, this region, unfortunately has remained, till lately, devoid of any university. Sir John Sargent himself has said in his Report that "when India has a proper educational system, she will need more university education than she has at present". It is well known that "in Canada there are 13 universities for a population of 8-1/2 millions, in Australia, 6 for a population of 5-1/2 millions and in the United States of America, there are 1720 institutions for education of a university type for a population of 130 millions, while in India there are 18 universities for a population of 400 millions." (1944).

Long-Felt Need

The need of a university for this (Central India) areas has been very long felt. Even the U.P. Government's universities Committee (1938) has stated that in view of the distinct peculiarities and requirements of the region and its cultural background, Central India should have a university of its own in the very near future. The students of this area have, for decades, felt the difficulties and inconveniences in getting themselves admitted to the provincial universities which are far away from this region and in which it is well-nigh impossible to get admission for all the students from this area. Then, it is a sound maxim from the point of view of educational theory that the educational system and courses of study of every region should be devised with special reference to the needs and conditions of its own people. Till yesterday, all the educational institutions of this area were tied to the far-flung Ajmer Board and the distant Agra university, and this sort of affairs was highly unsatisfactory not only from the point of view of administrative convenience but also from the context and viewpoint of educational, cultural and linguistic advancement of Central India

On this issue the Indore Government acted promptly and with a constructive outlook when popular leaders assumed charge of office in September last. They appointed a committee on whose recommendation the Madhyabharat University Act was passed and today a corporate body t ofoster learning and research and to control secondary and higher education has come into being.

Facilities For Research

This university does, no doubt, meet a long-felt want but it is not enough to establish a university. The university, in the real sense of the word, must continue to grow and develop. The Madhybharat university should make special efforts to afford opportunities and facilities for research in the history, literature, culture and paintings of Malwa. The cause of the development of the Arts of Malwa and its School of Music require support and advancement. The relics of monumental buildings in this area may, if properly investigated and studied, reveal missing links in ancient history. An up-to-date and well-furnished library is an essential requisite for the purpose. Maintenance, allowances and scholarships should also be liberally given. One is heartened to note from the preamble of the Madhyabharat University Act that the university proposes to do all this. What is needed, however, is early concrete action by, and the affording of necessary facilities to, the university.

The university, even though it may start as an affiliating university, should gradually develop into a teaching and residential university also. Besides teaching university extension lectures, circulating libraries, publications bureau and residential hostels etc. would prove an extra boon to the students of Central India and the university authorities will have to try to add these activities to their functions of holding and managing examinations.

Seat Of University

A university ought to constitute of fountain-source from where cultural, academical and educational rivulets would flow enlivening and ennobling the minds and hearts of the people. This is possible only when the seat of the university is located at a place where institutions satisfying the need for the establishment of various university faculties have been in existence for some years past. This seat will then be easier to develop into a still wider and deeper centre of learning. It is the aspiration and duty of all citizens of Central India to strive for this end. To achieve this, museums, zoos, botanical gardens and experimental laboratories may have to be established, so that this seat of the university for Madhyabharat becomes an enviable and exemplary "Asan" of the goddess Saraswati

In this context it may be interesting to read what learned scholar Sir Petric Geddes wrote 30 years ago: ".....In summary then, here are the States of Central India needing a university, and here in Indore is a city growing towards capacity for its motherhood. Here, too, are practical men able and by and by willing, to be among its pious founders. Here, too, are many of the needful intellectuals, indeed, in unusual number, and here is the enlightened State .....It will be seen that the supply of scientific institutes, such as are already in demand, together with the formation of an indispensable Central Library, with various associated museums, is also a reasonable and even necessary development. The future university will thus be growing, branching and spreading, and its needed staff increasing accordingly".

Happily the efforts of 30 years have borne fruit, and today the Madhyabharat university has been incorporated and established in Central India. It is earnestly hoped that the authorities of the university and the Government, working in full co-operation, ing this an excellent first-rate univerwill harness all their resources in mak sity

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Run Amuck

The Africaander junta which is running the Government of the South African Union at present suffers from the same virus of racialism, albeit in a different form, as Hitler and his Nazi gang had got infected with, and to be rushing headlong in pursuit of the unholy objects it has set its heart on, unmindful of the fate which overtook the Nazis. Soon after its accession to office, this junta proclaimed to the world its determination to establish the complete supremacy of the Whites over non-whites in South Africa, by depriving the latter of all such civic and political rights as would enable them to challenge the supremacy of the Whites. In pursuit of this mad policy, the Malan Ministry has now begun to resort to legislation that would effectively reduce all the non-Whites in the Union to the condition of virtual helots to the Whites. It does not matter to the junta whether the non-Whites in the Union outnumber the Whites several times and that the vast majority of them are the original inhabitant of the soil,whereas the Whites have been merely interlopers. Like the Nazis these Afrikaanders are wedded to the doctrine of "Might is Right" and refuse to look ahead

Segregation Unlimited

Legislation has been introduced in the Union Parliament for the complete segrégation of the non-Whites from the Whites in railway trains, trams and aerial transport. No more will any White in the Union be polluted by the company or even the shadow of a "coloured" person in his travels by land or air or water. The indigenous African does not enjoy any franchise, civic or political, at present. But Indians, both African born and immigrant have been enjoying a modicum of such a Democratic "luxury", and steps are now being taken forcibly to deprive them of it. Today Dr. Malan, the Premier, will introduce a Bill in the Union Parliament to amend the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946, so as to repeal those sections of the Act which provide for representation of Indians in the Union Parliament. Further legislation will of course follow to deprive Indians of such of their existing right and privileges as would enable them to compete in any manner in the economic fields either as traders, landowners or industrialists with the Whites. In this manner a policy of ruthless suppression of the "coloured" peoples of the Union is to be pursued and pursued openly, with the entire world looking on. Are the great Democracies of the West, the United States of America, Great Britain, France and the rest, going to tolerate or connive at such an open outrage on all the high and noble principles which form the foundations of the Charter of the United Nations? The Government of South Africa will shortly be facing the bar of world opinion in the U. N. Assembly. Will that Assembly stultify itself by refusing to call the South African Government to account for the flagrant violations of the Charter it is committing or will the Assembly courageously play its legitimate role of supreme mentor and judge of nations and call upon the Malan Government to behave itself or to quit the U.N.O.?

Challenge To U. N. O.

The policy of insensate race-hatred which the present South African Government is pursuing can only lead to an international crisis and world-wide tragedy like that to which the Nazi gospel of hate and violence had ultimately led. The South African Whites may succeed for a time in reducing the coloured peoples in the Union to helotry, but such a condition of things cannot last for long. The awakened peoples of the Asian and African continents will not tolerate for any length of time such an open and brutal challenge to their manhood. The U.N.O. dominated as it is, at present, by Whites, may choose to connive at the misdeeds of the South African Whites, but such a betrayal of the ideals of humanity will not present the self-respect of the Asiatic and African peoples from asserting itself. The South African Whites' move carries within it seeds of a world-war based on "colour" and the sci-distant democracies of the West as well as the U.N.O. would be purblind if they fail to note the fact.

Burma's Ordeal

From all reports that are reaching India from Burma there appears to be every likelihood of the Government of the latter country being able to crush before long the communist-engineered revolt against its authority. The defection of a section of the troops—fortunately, a small one—enhanced the gravity of the crisis, an indication of which was furnished last week by the imposition of the curfew in Rangoon, the capital, in view of the report that the insurgent soldiery were contemplating a march on the city. But the prompt measures adopted by the Government to pursue the rebels and strafe them from the air and thus to disperse them, have eliminated the danger for the moment. There is no sign, so far, of further trouble brewing in the army and let us hope that there will be none and that the army will remain loyal and patriotic. But the guerillas in the northern districts have still to be dealt with. They are terrorising the local population and compelling them to join the rebellion against the present Government, which is represented to them as "pro-British" and "traitorous". It redounds highly to the credit of U. Tin Tut, the Foreign Minister, that he should have resigned his post with a view to place his services at the disposal of the Army in its campaign against the guerillas. It is extremely unfortunate that "ideological differences" in the Left-wing ranks of Burma which have led to the present internal troubles, should be seriously jeopardising the safety as well as peace of the country, so soon after it has attained independence

An Urgent Demand

The demand, made by several prominent Muslims of Hyderabad, for the immediate disbandment of the Razakar organisation and the dissolution of the present Government of the State, has come rather late in the day but it is not yet too late. The statement issued by them also urges the immiediate setting up of an Interim Government enjoying the confidence of all communities in the State and immediate accession to the Indian Union in respect of the three subjects of Eternal Affairs, Defence and Communications. It is necessary that many more prominent persons in the State, both Hindu and Muslim, should endorse this demand. And in view of the fact that the Razakar Chief has often proclaimed that he is acting for and on behalf of the Muslims in India as well as in Hyderabad that dangerous claim needs to be repudiated by Indian Muslims in a thoroughly representative conference to be held immediately. The Razakars' atrocities in the border villages even in Indian territory are a menace to communal peace and it must not be allowed to grow.

Our Readers' Views

Saurashtra Railways

Sir,—The last announcement regarding the scales of pay, etc., of the Saurashtra railway employees has been the subject of grave concern and keen disappointment to the rank and file of the Saurashtra Railway.

According to that notification the last pay of a railway servant in December 1947 is to be reckoned as the basic pay on which all calculations of promotions and increments are to be made. It may here be pointed out that almost all railways except Bhavnagar Railway have declared and given increments only after December 1947. Thus, many railway servants will not be able to take advantage of their increments and promotions which were obtained after December 1947, and which, if not considered falling within the scope of calculations of adjusting pay, etc., according to new scales, would mean gross injustice to all railway servants with the solitary exception of Bhavnagar Railway. This is a state of things which we are sure, the Minister for Railways and Communication would never countenance and he will rise to the occasion and do away with the December bar.

There must be uniformity of salaries and scales over all railways now merged into Saurashtra Railway. If the standard of pay was revised in Bhavnagar a few months earlier than at Morvi, Jamnagar, Junagadh and Gondal, the latter should not be allowed to suffer in any way.

Every servant of equal standing and holding similar posts at different places must be made to draw equal pay and uniform scale. This expression of opinion is the outcome of righteous indignition at the dissimilarity in pay and scale and not of jealousy. Prompt reconsideration and rivision of the whole scheme is urged for.—Yours, etc.

MANHARRAMD. OZA,
President, Morvi Railway Men's Union

Traffic In Women And Children

Sir,—Mrs. Pushpabati Mehta, member-charge of Social Department of A.I.W.C. in respect of "Traffic in Women & Children" in her report complains: "I still think the seriousness of our work is not visualised by our workers." This is a serious charge for which we women should hang our heads in shame. Those unfortunate women and children who are condemned to a life of miserable existence demand our earnest attention and most sympathetic consideration. Our clamour for 'equal rights' would be in vain if we cannot remove at the earliest this stain on humanity in general and womanhood in particular. Government is striving hard to erradicate all anti-social activities. Much has been done and is being done in the field of recovery of abducted women and children. Will the A. I. W. C. at its next session give the most serious consideration to the above subject?—etc.,

BARODA, MRS [illegible]AS MAZUDAR.

Influence Of Congress

Sir,—Whatever the big bosses of the Congress may think, to the unbiassed observer it is clear that the Congress is fast losing confidence of the people. Before Congress came into power it secured almost hundred per cent seats at elections. Now things have sadly changed. At the Bombay Municipality elections, coming immediately after Mahatmaji's assassination, the Congress lost an appreciable number of seats. In a recent bye-election in Ahmedabad, in spite of the most frantic efforts by the local Congress and others interested, the Congress candidate lost and lost rather badly. At the recent Sanand Municipal elections, I am told, not a single Congress candidate could secure a seat. These are shadows of coming events. Congress and Congressmen have rendered great services and made great sacrifices for the country. Still why should things go as they do? The reason is apparent. The people, in general, are very much dissatisfied with the ways of the local Congressmen who have entrenched themselves in seats of power big and small everywhere—and want to stick to them like leeches. Even Government officials are no less dissatisfied with their unwanted interference in administration but they are more or less afraid of ventilating their grievences for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Ministers, with whom these gentlemen are supposed to have influence. It it not so much the dissatisfaction wieth the Congressmen at the top as with the similar fry. If, as a result, the Congress loses the general elections, there will be no one party commanding the people's confidence and the consequences will be utter chaos. Will the big bosses of the Congress, please, read the signs of times and mend matters before it is tio late?—Yours etc.,

PRAMOD CH. BHAT,

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

CAPE TOWN Aug. 13 —Special carriages, marked "For Europeans Only" are to be introduced as a measure of segregation on an experimental basis in the Cape Town Suburban Railways from Monday.

Mr. Sauer said Government were determined to apply the principle of reserving some accommodation for Europeans.

He hoped the move would be accepted as an effort to provide the type of service desired by railway users. For years now waiting rooms and benches on suburban stations had carried notices reading "For Europeans Only" and "For Non-Europeans Only."

* * *

In his Independence Day message to the nation, Rajaji says: "Let us, in conducting our affairs, try on each occasion of doubt or difficulty to think as he (Gandhiji) would have thought if we had gone to him for advice. And let us act as if he were still among us and watching."

But it would involve the trouble of thinking and recalling.

* * *

The U. N. Kashmir Commission has, we learn, now handed to the Governments of India and Pakistan its proposals for a "cease fire" with amultaneous acceptance of certain priciples for a truce, to be followed by consultations with the Commission to determine the conditions under which the plebiscite should be held.

We defer our final endorsement, complete with wholehearted tributes to the members, pending official corroboration of the report that in its historic and unexceptionable proposals the Commission has stood loyally by the designs—sorry, desires of the Security Council uncontaminated, unaffected and untempted by international obligations and the United Nations charter.

* * *

In New Delhi it is, says an A.P. I. message, considered almost certain that the Government of India would not agree to the proposals.

Which, we hope, will enable the Kashmir Commission or at any rate, the Security Council, with a clear conscience to brand India as an aggressor against Pakistan and Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan's tribesmen.

* *

According to a New Delhi report, Colonel Weston, a gunnery expert, who, as the Nizam's investigating officer, confirmed India's version of the Nanaj incident, is being discharged from the Nizam's army.

He deserves to be discharged too. Quite clearly he proved himself too much of an investigating expert and therefore, naturally unfit for service.

* *

A Government House communique announces the appointment of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar as Governor of Madras.

Now, however, we are neither excited nor annoyed.

* * *

In his message to the Muslim Nation—pardon, pardon, it is "citizens of Pakistan" this time, the Qaid-i-Azam tells the citizens that "we have faced the year with courage determination and imagination. . ."

We have no difficulty in admitting that the leaders of Pakistan have faced the year with courage determination and imagination.

* *

The Qaid-i-Azam also refers to the "blows of the enemy" and achievements especially in warding off "the pre-planned genocide".

We confess to having been mistaken. So far we were labouring under the impression—our apologies to Sir Md. Zafrullah and his oratorical powers—that if a handful of Muslims (a mere four crores) including the members of the Madras-Bombay Muslim League were seen about in the Indian Union their survival was only a case of having lived to tell the tale of genocide. Now we know. They are the result of Pakistan leaders' warding off achievements.

* *

India's Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru warns that the world eventually would "commit suicide" unless it evolved some form of global federation in which the Anglo-Americans the Russians and others agreed to live peacefully.

Correct. But then in the alternative what would life be worth living for by the Anglo-Americans and the Russians?

The Open Air...

Opposite my window as I write there is a hedge of Durantas covered with its little tassels of sweetly scented mauve flowers, interspersed with sprays of yellow berries. Twining over the hedge is a mauve convolvulus and in the morning sunshine, when every convolvulous trumpet is open wide, hundreds of butterflies visit the hedge and flit about among the flowers. Out of idle curiosity I trained my field glasses on the hedge and tried to count how many different varieties I could see. The Swallow Tails were represented for there were numerous Mormons with their velvety black wings decorated with white "pearl" markings and crescents of red. The Tailed Jay, black and emerald green, and the Lime, black and yellow with lilac and terra cotta "eyes," were also appreciated visitors. Orange Tips and creamy Emmigrants, golden brown and black Tiger and dusky brownish black Crows, as well as the lovely Jezebel, her creamy wings decorated with red and yellow, hovered happily among the flowers. Suddenly as I watch, the malignant face of a hungry Bloodsucker appeared on the scene and, in a short time all the butterflies disappeared.

D. R.

Olympic Games Officially Ended

IMPRESSIVE LAST DAY CEREMONY

(By Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor).
LONDON August 14.

The symbolic flame was doused, the banner of the five rings was lowered, trumpets fanfared, massed bands and choir sang the Olympic Hymn and in the cool of an autumn eve the 14th Olympiad of the modern Era was over.

The sun was sinking when the imposing final ceremony began with the parade of the flags of the 58 nations that took part in the London Olympiad. They gathered round the Royal Tribune of Honour with the Duke of Edinburgh representing King George, other members of the British Royal family, British Cabinet Ministers and leading figures in sports from all the corners of the globe.

First rang out the Greek National Anthem, played by the massed bands of the British Brigade of Guards as the Greek Flag was slowly hoisted at the flagpole, to show that Greece was the founder of the Modern Olympiad.

Then came the British National Anthem as the British Flag joined the Greek Flag on the mast to witness that Britain had been host of the 14th Olympiad.

Finally came Finland's National Anthem and the raising of her to testify that the 15th Olympiad will be held in Helsinki in 1952.

Mr. Sigfrid Edstorm pronounced the closing of the games and called on the youth of the world to meet at Helsinki in 1952 for the 15th Olympiad.

"The Olympic Games cannot enforce the peace to which all humanity aspires but it gives the don, Sir Frederick Wells and to him world to find out that all men on earth are brothers", he said. Thus the Games help to obtain peace particularly if you consider that the young men who have competed here today will one day become the leaders of their nation.

Joining Mr. Edstorm on the Rostrum was the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Fredrick Wells, and to him Mr. Edstorm handed the Olympic Flag for safe keeping.

As the Flag blew in the soft evening breeze guns boomed out scaring pigeons which had been hanging around the stadium since they were released at the opening ceremony 17 days ago.

To the booming of guns and a fanfare of trumpets the Olympic Flag which had been at the mainmast in Wembley's Stadium was slowly lowered and at the same time the Olympic Flame went out to signify the end of the great London Olympiad.

The capacity crowd stood as 400 men and women dressed in white chanted the strains of the Olympic Hymn which concluded: "Let us be glad but not because of winning let us go home one family today. God make our games a glorius beginning and hand in hand together guide us on our way".

U. S., Unofficial Team Champions In Olympics

OLYMPIC STADIUM, WEMBLEY Aug. 14. (UPA): The United States finished the uncrowned and unofficial team champions of the XIV Olympic games running their point total to 652 1/2 today with three for the fourth place in the equestrian prix des nations.

The American athletes—hailed as one of the greatest groups ever assembled—led the field in the unofficial tabulation by 301 points. Sweden finished second with 351 1/2 points followed by France with 228, Hungary with 206 23/30, Italy with 182 and Finland with 167 7.12.

Great Britain, the host country, was seventh with 163 points and Greece, birth place of the games, 43rd with only one-third of a point.

Sixteen teams failed to score under the unofficial point system used to cover the games. No official team score is kept and under the unofficial system 10 points are awarded for the first, five for the second, four for the third, three for the fourth, two for the fifth and one for the sixth. Where less than six places are scored —as in some team-events—the scoring is followed as far as the placings go.

ENGLANG WINS ANNUAL RUGGER IN TERNATIONAL

CALCUTTA, August 15 (API): England beat Scotland in a Rugby International in Calcutta las evening by fifteen points (three goals) to six points (two penalties).

This rugger International was an annual feature for Calcutta.

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Alex Jany Beats Olympic Champion

French Success In Post-Olympic Swim Meet

PARIS, August 14 (Reuter): Alex Jany, the crack French Swimmer, had a great day in the International Post-Olympic Swimming Meeting here today, which brought together the French and United States Olympic Teams. Jany won the Grand Priz De Paris, the Men's 100 Metres Free Style event, in 58 seconds, beating the Olympic Champion Wally Ris of the United States, who was third, and Keith Carter, also of the United States, who finished second, and played a big part in the French Team's win over the United States in the Mens four by two-hundred Metres relay.

The following are the winners of the events:

MEN'S 100 METRES FREESTYLE (GRANT PRIX DE PARIS)

MEN'S 200 METRES BREAT STROKE

Joe Verdeur (United States) in two minutes 43.3 seconds.

WOMEN'S 100 METRES BACK-STROKE

Sue Zimmerman (United States) 8, one minute 18.4 seconds.

Alex Jany (France) in 58 seconds.

WOMEN'S 400 METRES FREE STYLE

Ann Curtis (United States) in five minutes 26.7 seconds.

MEN'S 4 X 300 METRES RELAY

France (Jany, Henri Padou, Rene Cornu and Georges Vallerey) in nine minutes 10.2 seconds.

WOMEN'S 3 X 100 METRES RELAY

France (Monique Berlioux, Odette Casteur and Madame Josette Arne-Delmas) in three minutes 55.8 seconds.

Five "Iron Curtain" Swimmers Refuse To Return Home

Britain Grants Political Sanctuary

LODON, August 15 (UPA): The 'Sunday Dispatch' said today that five "Iron Curtain" Olympic swimmers had refused to return to their countries and that the Home Office has granted them political sanctuary in Britain.

Home Office officials refused to confirm or deny the report.

The newspaper said the athletes, three Hungarians and two Czechs were presently living at a secret address in London. The paper added that the Home Office may receive more such applications for sanctuary from members of other Olympic teams, including those of Yugoslavia and Poland. The dispach identified the athletes as Oszkar Czuvik, 23, Elemer Szatamri, 23, and Deszo Gyarmati, 21, all of Hungary, and Limhart, 23, and Kolar, 35, of Czechoslovakia.

The 'Dispatch' said the Home Office had moved with "amazing speed" in granting the athletes permission to stay in Britain. Gyarmati was quoted as saying, "What the Home Office did for us has made us happier than we have been for a long time."

The newspaper said a number of 'political supervisors" came to London wth the Hungarian Olympic team and had watched all team members in their contacts with foreigners.

ARTHUR FAGG COMPLETES 2000 RUNS

LONDON, Aug. 15. (Reuter): Arthur Fagg, Kent opening batsman, today became the first player to complete 2,000 runs tn first class cricket this season. On a docile wicket he scored a double century.

Fagg had been racing for the 2,000 runs honour with Len Hutton, engaged today in the Fifth Test against Australia.

BHOJA ULLAL AND BHAT RECOVER TO WIN

Walk-overs Galore In C. C. I. Badminton

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The few spectators at the C.C.I. went home disappointed at the spate of walkovers which decided many of the issues. Of the few matches played, however, the one in which Bhoja Ullal and N. K. Bhat met C. Dias and Clarence DeSoysa was easily the most thrilling. Staging remarkable recoveries in the second and third sets when down 6-12 and 3-10 respectively, the former ran out popular winners.

E. Fernandes and N. J. Antia won another interesting match the deciding set going over the extra points.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

R. C. Vin w.o. P. K. Chaubal; C. K. Menon w.o. R. Shroff; C. L. DeSoysa beat C. P. Merchant 18-14; 15-12; D. S. Kumble beat T. Le Febour 15-12; 15-9; K. M. Rangnekar w.o. B. Katara; Vijay Madgaokar beat B. S. Shirgaokar 15-0; 15-12; G. S. Kalyanpur beat James D'Souza 15-5; 15-9.

MEN'S DOUBLES

C. R. Sawant and E. M. Fernandes beat D. B. Sidhwa and P. Thackersey 6-15; 15-10; 15-12; H. R. Shah and N. J. Ruparel beat D. H. Nanavati and R. A. Shroff 15-5; 15-0; B. S. Nemani and S. R. Ruia w.o. D. N. Panemangalore and Partner; J. H. Shodhan and P. N. Khambatta beat M. Pereira and C. J. D'Souza 15-7; 15-8; K. K. Sachdeo and K. L. Suri beat D. Powar and Yevlekar 15-12; 15-7; M. N. Desai and B. R. Agaskar w.o. C. J. D'Souza and Partner; M. S. Shirgaokar and Partner w.o. "B" Pair; G. Fernandes and N. J. Antia beat M. W. Dikle and W. W. Dukle 15-10; 6-15; 17-16; Satish Bhatt and J. V. Patel w.o. P. B. Yevlekar and Partner; D. R. Gadgil and V. C Datta w.o. B. J. Khichadia and N. K. Patel, G. V. Nadkarni and H. V. Udeshi beat R. R. Sahae and H. K. Shringe 15-9; 15-1; V. T. Mehta and P. D. Raut w.o. "A" Pair, S. C. Randive and P. S. Subramaniam w.o. "C" Pair, B. P. Koppikar and Kamath beat S. C. Patel and V. Desai 5-15; 15-5; 15-10; Bhoja Ullal and N. K. Bhat beat C Dias and Clarence D'Souza 10-15; 18-13; 15-10 Mangalvadekar and Dongre beat Varadkar and Partner 15-1; 15-2; V. C. Raikar and L. R. Agaskar beat Chari and V. R. Chandram 15-4; 15-3.

Fixtures For Today

COURT NO. 1

4-00 p.m. Miss M. S. Kanga and Miss V. Shroff vs Miss T. Vakil and Partner.

4-30 p.m. Miss S. S. Phansalkar and Miss S. M. Bhat vs Miss L. Merchant and Mrs. Noguer.

5-00 p.m. Miss B. Farias and Mrs. Athaide vs Miss K. Shirodkar and Mrs. Pradhan.

5-30 p.m. Miss Moloobhoy and Mrs. Nasikwalla vs Miss B. Saldanha and Miss D. Vakeel.

6-00 p.m. M. P. Desai and B. R. Mallapur vs A. G. Kalyanpur and R. S. Belthangdi.

6-30 p.m. A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal vs C. B. Kallapa and Partner.

7-00 p.m. B. D. Shroff and H. Ferreira vs P. S. Nilkant and G. J. Kiravant.

7-20 p.m. S. Dinker Rao and G. P. Shirke vs James D'Souza and M. Sarag. 7-40 p.m. Max Miranda and L. Pereira vs G. S. Kalyanpur and C. P. Merchant.

8-00 p.m. A. Alves and D. Kumble vs M. Katara and Partner.

COURT NO. 2

4-00 p.m. Miss M. Jayakar and Partner vs Miss S. Khorana and Partner.

4-30 p.m. Miss S. K. Nigudkar and Miss V. M. Oak vs Mrs. Bhadbhade and Mrs. Gokhale.

8-00 p.m. Miss M. Chinoy and Mrs. Lewis vs Mrs. A. Nadkarni and Partner.

5-30 p.m. Mrs. M. R. Rao and Partner vs Miss H. Dubash and Mrs. R. Gazdar.

6-00 p.m. M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil vs R. Vatsraj and Nanu Naik.

6-30 p.m. M. S. Bakshi and Karna vs Vijay Madgaokar and Partner.

7-00 p.m. B. P. Koppikar and P. M. D. Thackersey vs M. R. Shah and Partner.

7-20 p.m. K. M. Rangnekar and D. G. Mugwe vs Ram Panvelkar and P. D. Bhide.

7-40 p.m. G. Kroon and C. K. Menon vs A. Fernandes and Partner.

8-00 p.m. A. V. Baakza and R. V. Vin vs T. Le Febour and M. Britto.

I. F. A. Shield

CALCUTTA, August 14 (API): In the I.F.A. Shield Tournament today, Mohamedan Sporting, leaders of the Calcutta League this season, lost their fourth round match to Rajasthan by one goal to nil.

Rajasthan head the Second Division of the Calcutta Football League.

ENGLAND'S PATHETIC PERFORMANCE IN LAST TEST

One Of The Blackest In Test Cricket History

LONDON, August 14. (Reuter): One of the blackest days in the history of English Test Cricket occurred on the opening of the Fifth Test Match against Australia at the Oval. In two and a half hours England were skittled out for 52—the lowest score they have ever made against Australia in this country.. ....

In the entire series of 153 matches for a smaller total and that goes back Sydney.

only once have they been dismissed to 1886-87 when they fell for 45 at

Only slight consolation is the fact that there have been three lower scores by Australia.

Ray Lindwall, Keith Miller and Bill Johnston all bowled well on a pitch that did the unexpected, but England's performance was pathetical.

A courageous display by Len Hutton, who batted throughout the innings, alone saved it from complete disgrace. No other man on the side reached double figures and five of them failed to score.

Hutton must have contrasted the conditions prevailing today with those which existed during his marathon innings of 364 in the last Test at the Oval against Australia ten years ago.

Under similar conditions, but against a much inferior attack, Australia relentlessly pressed home their advantage with a century opening stand between Barnes and Morris.

A wonderful over by Hollies in which he dismissed Barnes and Bradman shone as a bright spot in the gloom.

Bradman received a remarkable tribute on the occasion of his last Test Match. The entire crowd of about 35,000 rose to their feet and cheered as he walked to the wicket The England Players clapped him all the way and when he arrived Yardley led his team in three cheers.

Unless England improve a great deal all seems set for yet another Australian victory in this unhappy series of Tests for England.

INDIA HAS SURVIVED DISASTER

(Continued from Page 1)

of our Nation under whose wise guidance we had struggled and marched for over a quarter of a century. He had taught us that worthy ends can only be achieved through worthy means, that ideals and objectives can never be divirced from the methods adopted to realise them. He had told us to cast out fear, for fear is not only ignoble but is also the parent of hatred and violence.

Many of us forgot this lesson and fear gripped us, fear not of some distant adversary but fear of each other, and evil deeds followed in its train.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE MASTER

The Master who guided us and inspired us is no more. We have to shoulder the burden ourselves now and the first question that we have to put to ourselves is this: Do we stand by his teachings and message or do we stray into new paths? I want to tell you that this year of hard trials has convinced me more than ever that if India is to prosper and grow in stature as she must and will, it will be through adherence to that message and teacning. I know I am feeble and have often proved unworthy of India to whose service I had pledged myself so often. But however unworthy we may be of India, we have still something of the strength that the Master gave us. That strength comes not only from him but from his message, and so today I pledge myself anew to the service of the Motherland and of the ideals that Gandhiji placed before us.

GIVE AND TAKE

All of us talk of India and all of us demand many things from India. What do we give to her in return? We can take nothing from her beyond what we give her. India will ultimately give us what we give her of love and service and productive and creative work. India will be what we are; our thoughts and action will shape her. Born of her fruitful womb, we are children of hers, little bits of the India of today, and yet we are also the parents of the India of tomorrow. If we are big, so will India be and if we grow littleminded and narrow in outlook, so also will India be.

LET US SHED FEARS

Our troubles during the past year were largely the results of this narrowness in outlook and pettiness in action which is so foreign to India's great cultural inheritance. Communalism threatened to crush the free spirit in us, the communalism of the Muslim, of the Hindu and of the Sikh. Provincialism came in the way of that larger unity which is so essential to India's greatness and progress. The spirit of faction spread and made us forget the big things that we had stood for.

We have to find ourselves again and go back to the Free India of our dreams. We have to rediscover the old values and place them in the new setting of a Free India. For freedom brings responsibility and can only be sustained by self-principle, hard work and the spirit of a free people.

So let us be rid of everything that limits us and degrades us. Let us cast our fear and communalism and provincialism. Let us build up a Free and Democratic India where the interests of the masses of our people have always the first place to which all other interests must submit. Freedom has no meaning unless it brings relief to these masses from their many burdens. Democracy means tolerance, tolerance not merely of those who agree with us, but of those who do not agree with us. With the coming of freedom our patterns of behaviour must change also so as to fit in with this freedom.

OUR WAR AGAINST POVERTY

There is conflict and there are rumours of greater conflict in India and all over the world. We have to be ready for every emergency and contingency. When the Nation is in peril the first duty of every citizen is to give his or her service to the Nation without fear or expectation or reward. But today I do not wish to speak of conflicts and wars but rather of peace and co-operation and I want to say to all the nations of the world including our neighbouring country, that we stand for peace and friendship will then the only war that we want to fight with all our night is the war against poverty and oil its unhappy brood.

All the world suffers from the after effects of the world war and inflation and rising prices and unemployment oppress the people. In India we have all these and in addition, the care of vast numbers of our brothers and sisters who have suffered untold hardship and have been driven away from their homes to seek a new life elsewhere. It is this war we have to fight, the war against economic crisis and to rehabilitate the disinherited. In this war there is no hatred or violence but only service of our country and our people. In this gar every Indian can be a soldier. This is no time for individuals or groups to think of a narrow self-interest forgetting the larger good. This is not time for wrangling or the spirit of faction. And so I appeal to all my countrymen and countrywomen who have the love of India in their hearts and the passion to raise her masses to cast aside the barriers that separate them and to join together in this historic and magnificent task worthy of a great people.

To all those in our Services Civil and Military, I would appeal for a single-minded devotion to the cause of India and for integrity hard work efficiency and impartiality. He who fails in this at this critical hour, fails in his duty to India and her people.

TO THE YOUTH

To the youth of the country I would maike especial appeal for they are the leaders of tomorrow and on them will be cast the burden of unholding India's honour and freedom. My general is a passing one and soon we shall hand over the bright torch of India, which embodies her great and eternal spirit to younger hands and stronger arms. May they hold it aloft undimmed and untarnished, so that its light reaches every home and brings faith and courage and well-being to our masses.

SARDAR'S CALL

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India in his broadcast speech appealed to the people to extend to the Government their wholehearted co-operation. "The problems which face the country today will be solved by the concerted effort of the Government and the people" he declared.

Certain sections of the public, Sardar Patel said, were complaining that the Government had enforced strict laws and the people did not enjoy sufficient amount of freedom. The complaint was not wholly wrong. But the Government was compelled by the circumstances to enforce these laws. To put down the people who did not hesitate in killing the man who got India her freedom and other elements who were trying to hoist upon India a foreign patern of becoming and Government they had perforce to resoit to stricter measures.

Looking around the Deputy Prime Minister continued, one would see that there was terrible unrest in the countries of Asia China which at one time was expected to be the leading nation of Asia had serfous domestic troubles. No other country in the world today was beset with such problems as China. Again the conditions in Malaya Indo-China and Burma were disturbing too. It was the endeavour of the Government of India to see that their country was not reduced to such a state and to achieve this purpose it was essential to enforce strong measures and deny the people of India, for some time to come certain degree of personal freedom. If the undesirable elements in the country were not put down with a firm hand immediately Sardar Patel said, they were sure to create the same chaos as they found existing in some other Asiatic countries.

Sardar Patel continuing said that on this anniversary of their independence they could not claim that there was perfect peace and tranquility in India. They had worked hard to solve the problems that confronted India so soon after the achievement of independence and they had succeeded a great deal. But still they could not say that all their troubles were over.

"There is fighting going on in Kashmir and the Ulcer of Hyderabad still continues to spread poison to the rest of India. We are trying our best to solve these problems and we hope nay we are confident that in the near future we shall be crowned with success" said Sardar Patel.

The Deputy Prime Minister congratulated the Indian Princes for their willing co-operation and help in making India strong and united. The problem of Indian States he said was an intricate one. When the Foreign rule came to an end in India and it was decided to terminate the Paramountcy over the Princes, many people were apprehensive of the future of the country. They had feared that India would be split into many parts and thus rendered weak and powerless.

This fortunately, thanks to the Indian Princes had not happened and though India had been partioned yet it stood today more united and stronger than had ever been in the past.

The serious difficulties which followed in the wake of freedom had been overcome with the help of Mahatma Gandhiji she said. He did not know what would happened if Ganhiji had not been living at the time of Bengal and Punjab riots. He was confident that if they followed the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi India would attain her rightful place among the nations of the world.

FLAG SALUTATION AT GOWALIA TANK

Continued from Page 8

Union, Bombay Gurkha Society and the Pathan Anjuman participated in the procession.

RALLY ROUND GOVERNMENT AND LEADERS

A fervent appeal to the citizens of Bombay to observe the Independence Day anniversary by resolving to strengthen the hands of the Government and the leaders, in order that the manifold problems which faced them might be made easy, was made by various speakers including Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay's Premier, at a crowded meeting at Cowasji Jehangir Hall this evening. The meeting which was organised by B.P.C.C. drew large crowds of people, who, since they could not be accommodated in the limited space of the Hall stood outside and listened as the speeches were relayed over the microphone.

Mr. S. K. Patil who presided at the meeting said that the present was a time for introspection and heart searching.

He appeared to the gather-searching. There were innumerable problems like the Hyderabad and Kashmir affairs, food, cloth and housing shortages and the rising cost of living which had overtaken the country, almost immediately after it had recovered from the horrors of riots and bloodshed on a mass-scale To crown it all, the country had reeled under the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi, the Architect of Freedom and the Father of the ing to accord all their support to the Government in its difficult tasks, rather than indulge in vain destructive criticism.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that on this auspicious day we would pledge himself to the service of the people. He said that in modern times there had been no figure of the calibre of Mahatma Gandhi and it was India's tragedy that he was no more there to guide the country with his wise counsel.

Mr Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay Government said that the day's rejoicings had been toned down by the death of the Mahatma. Gandhiji wanted to live for many years more and see the Kingdom of God established on Earth. But that was not to be.

FREEDOM WILL NOT LAST WITHOUT UNITY

Governors' Call To People To Rise Above Provincialism And Work For India's Progress

The Governors of Bombay, Madras, United Provinces and Central Provinces broadcast special messages on the Independence Day, reviewing the work of the past year in their provinces and appealing for unity in the ranks of the nation so that India could solve the manifold problems that confronted her.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

In the course of his broadcast, His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay said:—

"I was in Edinburgh on the fifteenth day of August last year attending an unofficial world conference. There were several other Indians and I remember well the thrill which we all felt when the first day Free India arrived. Our friends from other countries over forty in number, heartily congratulated us, wished the best for our country and gave us ample opportunity to give public expression to our sentiments. It felt almost too good to be true that after very many years we were once again free from foreign rule. Yes, it is indeed joyous to be able to hold up our heads and to say to the world that we are citizens of a fully selfgoverning country. Let us never lose this joy whether we be old or whether we be young. Let us always feel that the fifteenth of August is also our birthday

Along with our joy there is I feel sure, a universal feeling of sorrow throughout the Indian Union that Mahatma Gandhi who worked for the freedom of India and died for the cause of peace and harmony among its inhabitants has not lived to see the first birthday of Independent India

NATION'S RESPONSIBILITY

But freedom, while it has its rights and privileges, has also its responsibilities and obligations. Much has been achieved during the twelve months that have passed Contrary to the belief of some of our former opponents we are enjoying the benefits of a stable Government within the Indian Union with all that this means to life and property. Our gallant Army, Navy and Air Force, manned now almost entirely by Indians have proved loyal to the country and a source of strength to us. A new constitution of a democratic character is being carved out. Untouchability is being increasingly assailed and communal electorates will soon be gone. Contacts with many countries throughout the world have been established and a Foreign Service created. Closer attention is being paid to the problems of our brothers and sisters outside our country and to the difficulties confronting them. India has been represented at various International Conferences where in spite of obstacles successes have been achieved. We no longer follow the load of others but look to the interests of our country. Important schemes of educational and material expansion have been and are being worked out with special regard to the needs of the poorer classes. The complex problems created by the existence of large numbers of Indian States independent of each other and of the rest of India have been to a large extent solved without turmoil or upheaval. Ministers of the Central and Provincial Cabinets are working unceasingly for the good of the people commitzed to their charge though they would be the first disclaim infallibility to admit mistakes and to say that much remains to be done.

My friends, patience on all sides is increasingly needed. By all means let Government have its critics for criticism is often useful and sometimes of great value but let it be of a helpful and constructive nature. Above all in the years to come let us have a large measure of unity among ourselves.

ARCHIBALD NYE'S APPEAL

MADRAS August 15, (A.P.I.):

His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye, the Governor of Madras, in an independence day message wanted the people to guard against any feeling of complacency and said "solid work and co-operation among all are necessary to build up the future of this country and by solid work I mean whole-hearted endeavour and not the mere shouting of slogans. Let us remember the anniversary of the birth of our independence should not be merely an excuse for celebrations; it should be an occasion for each one of us to dedicate ourselves afresh to the service of India.

SAROJINI NAIDU'S MESSAGE

LUCKNOW, August 15 (UPI): "Freedom means the realisation of true liberty. No doubt there are countries that talk of freedom attained and freedom gained. But while in our country, east or west, there is freedom of social or economic exploitation or tyranny there can be no freedom."

Thus observed Her Excellency Shrimati Sarojini Naidu Governor of the United Provinces, broadcasting a talk on "the meaning of Freedom" from the Lucknow Station of the All India Radio today.

"Let us dedicate ourselves to true freedom, to free ourselves from exploitation Let us burn in a great bonfire all the national and personal weaknesses, hatred, isolationism along with the exploitation of the poor by the rich. Let us not become symbols of weaknesses and follow slavery as slaves. Let us pledge ourselves to that wonderful ideal for which Mahatma Gandhi lived and died; and, when the next year comes bringing the celebration of freedom, let us commemorate it with full celebration as splendid as the sun itself.

PAKWASA'S MESSAGE

NAGPUR, Aug 15 (API): His Excellency Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa in a broadcast from All India Radio, Nagpur, this evening reviewed the conditions in one year since August 15, 1947 and said, "in the past India was divided amongst ruling Princes. The real unity of the people of India was never conceived and never realised. In the unkling of an eye as it were, these old and decaying dynasties disappeared and artificial barriers between the people of various states were no longer there

Mr. Pakvasa continued: "This momentous far reaching change took place completely peacefully and by strict adherence to Gandhian principles.

Speaking about the future, the Governor appealed for peace and goodwill in an increasing degree among the people of all classes and communities and strong determination to create peaceful conditions. Without such efforts, he added, freedom would have come in vain.

R

NOORKHAN AKALKHAN was convicted for using wheat-flour in the preparation of biscuits and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fins of Rs. 1 000 or six months' simple imprisonment in default.

HUKUMDAD MOHOMED-KHAN was convicted for unauthorised possession of ration cards and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

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BOMBAY.

PROVINCIALISM AS DANGEROUS AS COMMUNALISM

Bombay's Chief Justice Warns Against The New Menace

BOMBAY, Sunday: Fervently appealing for unity among all classes in India, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, while speaking at a Progressive Group Independence Day Luncheon at the Greens Hotel, warned against "the growing menace of Provincialism."

"The danger of provincialism", he said, "can be as great as communalism in the past."

Stressing the need for unity "at this critical juncture in the history of India", Mr. Chagla observed that communalism to a large extent had died, but there were still fissiparous tendencies noticeable in the country. He referred to the agitation for linguistic provinces and said that while the preservation and encouragement of regional languages and cultures was important, they should not be encouraged to the extent at which it might tend to destroy the fundamental unity of the culture of India. The progress of regional culture should be as such as would contribute to the general progress of the culture of the country as a whole.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING

Mr. Chagla, at the outset, observed that the day was one of thanksgiving rather than of rejoicing, thanksgiving for those who secured freedom for the country and thanksgiving to God. He referred to the tragic death of Gandhiji and observed that it was a matter for deep regret that he was not amidst us to guide the nation in its most critical days. Mr. Chagla, paying a tribute to Gandhiji, said that history had never before recorded a revolution similar to the one that he led. He adopted unique weapons for his fight, weapons of love and non-violence.

Looking to the future, Mr. Chagla expressed confidence that "the ship of state which weathered mighty storms during the past twelve months" would surmount all the difficulties confronting it.

MOST URGENT NEED

The security of the State, Mr. Chagla said, must first be made certain. That was the most urgent need at the present time. It was necessary for the people to sacrifice a little of their freedom for the sake of larger interests. But, he warned, the people should be vigilant and see that due respect was paid for personal freedom by those in power.

Mr. Ivor Jehu, Editor of the "Times of India" speaking on the same occasion, said that India had embarked on a very difficult experiment, but the manner in which the country faced her problems in the past twelve months was a good augury for the future.

SINCERE FELICITATIONS

Mr. G. V. Kitson, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, extending "sincere felicitations" on behalf of Britain on India's first anniversary of independence, wished prosperity. He observed that it was gratifying to note that the goodwill that existed today between India and Britain was no passing manifestation.

M. De Limairic, Consul-General for France, said that France had followed with keen interest and sympathy the first year of India's independence.

He hoped that "whatever be the obstacle on the road", India would "never lose faith in liberty."

"March Along Path Of Uprightness"

(Continued from Page 8)

view or was big enough to adjust his point of view to mine.

"The remarkable way in which he prevented the riot which were threatened between West and East Bengal and particularly in Calcutta by his calm and quiet present at the trouble centre was little short of miraculous. If only we could have had two Gandhijis, so as to spare another one to have been present in the Punjab, many riots and troubles might have been averted or at all events calmed down. It is fitting that by the manner of his death the Mahatma should have been enabled to restore communal peace in India and in this way to render his last great service to the country he loved so well, AND INDEED TO ALL MANKIND.

THE CREED OF GANDHIJI

"I said a few minutes ago that all of you here tonight can help, in your various ways in building the future of India," Mountbatten continued, "I also quoted Rajaji's exhortation to you to establish uprightness of conduct between man and man.

That was the creed of Gandhiji; that is the creed of Rajaji and Panditji; that is the creed of every worthwhile leader in India.

"I is not sufficient to be upright in a negative way—merely to avoid doing wrong. Let us all be upright in a positive way; let us go out and do right by our fellow men and let us all give service to mankind.

"Indians the world over have a very special responsibility towards their country and those who have had the special facilities of educating themselves have the great privilege of being able to be of special use to their country.

"Free India is one year old today", Mountbatten added. "Much has been achieved in that one year but much more will be achieved in the years to come provided that India has the courage to march fearlessly along the path of uprightness."

SPECTACULAR SEVEN-MILE ROUTE MARCH

(Continued from Page 1)

other. Overnight radios were turned on to special independence programmes. In the north of the city people marched in procession shouting slogans among which two were most prominently heard: "Kill Communalism"; "Hang the Black Marketeer".

PRESS JOINS

Practically every newspaper and magazine produced special supplements which were largely sold. The Post Offices were kept open to sell the special Gandhi Memorial stamps, envelopes and folders. It is estimated that the sales at the G.P.O. alone in six hours was well over Rs. two lakhs.

GOVERNOR TAKES THE SALUTE

Impressive Route March

Undeterred by pouring rains and sharp, whistling winds which blew at gale-force, the Independence Parade and March Past was staged at the Brabourne Stadium with due ceremonial.

His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, took the salute.

A thick pall of clouds overcast the sky; the sodden ground squelched under foot. But it made no difference to the ardour or the smart turnout of the contingents taking part in the Parade. Nor did it make any difference to the enthusiasm of the Bombay public, 10,000 of whom filled the stands and filled the air with cries of "Jai Hind" at appropriate moments.

The Club stands were filled with the elite of the city. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay and other Ministers of the Cabinet, Rani Maharaj Singh and high officials and distinguished visitors were on the ground floor immediately behind the saluting base.

A dozen units the Royal Indian Navy, the Royal Indian Artillery, the Royal Indian Engineers, 17th battalion, the Rajput Regiment, the first Baroda infantry, the National Cadet Corps, the Royal Indian Air Force, the Bombay Armed Police, the Bombay Home Guards, the R. I. N. Band and City Police Band, took part in the Parade and March Past.

The major part of the function came off in one of those rare and lucky intervals when the rain poured a little less hard.

RIOT OF COLOUR

The Brabourne Stadium, with the formations of the various participating units drawn up on three sides of a wide square with the two bands in the inside centre and the saluting base at the centre of the fourth side of the square presented a riot of colour. The Navy men in their all white uniforms except for a band of blue on their caps, the artillery men in their sea green uniforms and blue skull caps, the infantry regiments in khaki and red caps, the air force men in khaki and light blue forage caps, the city armed police in their smart blue tunics and yellow striped blue turbans, presented a lively contrast to the drab, pouring skies.

Promptly at 9-25 a.m. Maj.-Gen. D. S. Brar arrived and received a general salute and took command. The Governor arrived at 9-30 a. m. protected with nothing more than sleeveless waterproof walked up to the saluting base and stood to attention and received a general salute.

The Governor then hoisted and broke the National Flag while a 21-gun salute was fired and the Air Force band played "Jana Gana Mana".

He then briefly addressed the parade before taking inspection. The inspection was a leisurely affair. The Governor accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Brar and pursued by a battery of cameramen, went round the formation, pausing off and on to talk to the men. The progress of the inspection was punctuated by cheers from the stands.

Climaxing the whole programme was the impressive March Past, each contingent vying with the others to give the most polished display. This was no soft job because of the rain-soaked ground which squelched despite the matting of the C.C.I. The Royal Indian Navy led the van while the rear was brought up by the Police Band. While the cheers from the public stands were impartially bestowed these in the club house gave their best cheers to the armed Police and the Home Guards.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

The Governor in the course of his speech said:

"Maj.-Gen. Brar, officers and men of the armed forces, today is the day of our freedom. It is a day of joy for all of us. After many centuries our country has became free. The whole world rejoices with us in this freedom. This morning I heard the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He said that messages of greetings have been received from all over the world.

"I know that you, my bretheren in the armed forces observe this day as a day of rejoicing and respect it. It was due to the deeds of her sons and daughters that India became free. For this end you also worked hard. On my behalf and on behalf of my Government I greet you on this day The men in the armed forces, including those in the Naval and Air Force wings, have difficult times ahead of them.

"India is passing through an economic crisis. Prices of foodstuffs have gone high. Some articles are unavailable. There is a war on in one part of the country and there is fear of war in another. Our people have full faith in you. Our Prime Minister and Defence Minister have already expressed their confidence in you. I will only add my wish that there might be the most happy and cordial relations between you and the general public. You are both of the same blood. Both love India and respect her. Both speak the same language. I extend my good wishes to all the officers and men of the fighting forces. I trust you will carry out your duties successfully."

PEOPLE CHEER DEFENCE FORCES

After dispersal from the Stadium the various units belonging to the three Defence Services filed into a formation to start on a Route March commencing from the Eros Cinema and ending at Shivaji Park.

As the impressive troops marched along the roads through which the solemn procession of India's Jawans, Blue-Jackets, Airmen, and the Bombay City Police passed, were lined up by large crowds on either side who cheered them vociferously.

The route marcn was in the following order. It was led by the band of the Royal Indian Navy. Immediately behind came R.I.N. detachments; then came batches of the Royal Indian Artillery which were followed by a company of the Royal Indian Engineers. This formation comprised the front flank of a mile long column of diversely clad men of the defence services.

Ten minutes ahead of the troops a long column of army, navy and air force vehicle-borne heavy armaments paraded the streets, adapting the same route as the martial procession.

The first flank was dovetailed by the band of the Royal Indian Engineers which was immeriately followed by a company of the same battalion. Then came the 17th. Battalion Rajput Regiment behind which was the band of the First Baroda Infantry which led the next column.

Behind the band were another detachment of the First Baroda Infantry, the Second Urban Infantry I.T.F., detachments of the UOTC, RIASC, IAOC and two companies of the City Police. This flank was followed by band of the city police and two more companies of the same Force.

NATIONAL GUARDS TOO IN IT

The last but not the least to participate in the Route March were the Home Guards who looked smart and strode the streets in martial bearing. At the tail end drove a lone ambulance standing by to meet any contingency. The entire route was kept clear by pilot cars of the Bombay City police which saw to it that no obstruction was caused to the marching columns either by traffic or by the thousands of men, women and children who, despite inclement weather flocked on either side of the seven-mile long route to witness this first impressive route march of men of their own army, navy and air force.

ROUSING RECEPTION

The procession wended its way by the Churchgate Station to Flora Fountain from whence it deflected its course to Hornby Road and thence through Paltan Road proceeded to Mohmedali Road. Here, as it approached Bhendi Bazar, large crowds of Muslims, mostly followers of the League who had decorated their shops and the street sides with buntings of National Colours gave the troops a rousing reception, lustily cheering as they passed by.

AT VICTORIA GARDENS

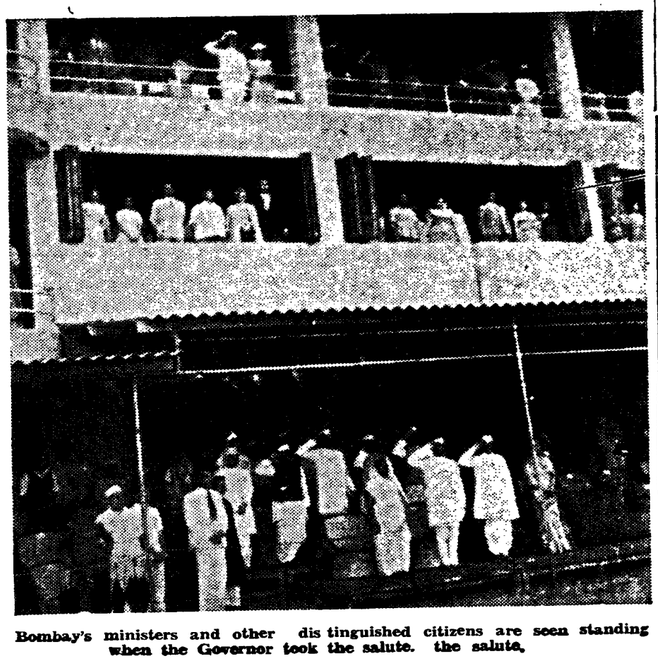
Near the J. J. Hospital the troops snatched a brief ten-minute respite and then proceeded to Victoria Gardens where they marched past the G.O.C. Bombay area. From this spot they marched in the same formation and halted for a second time in front of the G.I.P. ground, Parel. From here they proceeded straight to Shivaji Park where the march ended.

At this place the tired troops who were dripping wet as a result of their three hours' march in pouring rain were served with light refreshments and later they returned to their barracks by motor transport provided by their respective Regiments.

Governor Takes The Salute

Sir Maharaj Singh takes the salute at the Military parade at the Brabourne Stadium.

Distinguished Visitors At Parade



Bombay's ministers and other distinguished citizens are seen standing when the Governor took the salute.

GAEKWAR IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Aug. 15 (APD): The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, who came here today after a short sojourn in Europe, declared in an Independence Day message that he was taking steps to implement without delay the pledge of full responsible government to the people of Baroda.

The Maharaja said: "today is the anniversary of Independence Day, a unique event in the annals of Indian History. On this occasion I have hurried back to be among my people and send my greetings to the people of India in general and to my subjects in particular. Our only regret is that the year has been marred by the dastardly assassination of the great architect of Indian freedom, our beloved Mahatma Gandhi.

"Mahatmaji's mission was tolerence, equality of treatment and sobriety in politics. These are the legacies left to us by him to be carried out in letter and spirit."

"I once again reiterate that the grant of full responsible government is the goal and that steps are being taken to implement that pledge given by me without undue delay."

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For men as well as women

Arab Move To Demilitarise Jerusalem

TWELVE-POINT PLAN DISCUSSED WITH UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR

AMMAN August 15 (Reuter): A twelve point Arab plan to demilitarise Jerusalem, made known in Amman last night, suggests equal numbers of equally armed Arab and Jewish police with United Nations guards patrolling the Frontier between the two sectors of the city.

"This frontier line must be drawn to correspond with property positions eliminating pockets and exchanging areas, at least temporarily" the plan proposes.

It explains demilitarisation as "a means to return to the normal and the "status quo ante", to enable Arabs to regain possession of their houses.

It calls for a return of a "looted movable property" or adequate compensation and approves the supplying of essential non-military supplies to the Jews under United Nations Arab and Jewish control.

Under the plan, Arabs and Jews "will run their own areas and the United Nations will run common things such as electricity, water supply, telephone and sewage."

Visits to holy places would be allowed at fixed times and in fixed numbers under United Nations escort.

It was officially stated that the plan had been discussed between Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator, Taoiyeddin-Elsolh, the Arab League's representative, and Col. Abdullah Tell, Arab Legion Commander in the Jerusalem area, but should not be regarded as representing Transjordan's official views.

SYRIA PROTESTS TO U. N. O.

A Reuter Damascus report said Syria has protested "trongly" to the United Nations against an alleged Jewish attack on its Consulate in Haifa.

JEWS LOOT SPANISH CONSULATE

According to information from the Spanish Consul in Haifa in charge of the Syrian Consulate, Forces of Haganah, the Jewish Army attacked the Consulate on August 7 and looted all its furniture.

Jewish forces violated the Palestine Truce by attacking Arab Legion position in the Babel Wad bottleneck on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway and at Latrun Arab Legion headquarters in Amman alleged last night.

The attack, described as "unusually heavy" was repulsed with heavy enemy losses, Legion headquarters claimed.

Heavy mortars and artillery were reported to have been used by both sides.

ARAB WARNING TO U. S.

Jamal Bey Husseini, Vice-President of the Arab Higher Committee, told Reuter before leaving New York for Damascus that the Arabs "might throw themselves into the hands of Russia if the United States continued to support Jewish pretensions". "The Arabs will keep fighting for Palestine", he declared. "They will make no compromise deals and will fight outside Palestine, if they are forced out."

BATTLE FOR LADAK VALLEY

Small Indian Force Keeps Enemy At Bay

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (UPI): A small Indian Army force is keeping the enemy at bay in the Ladakh valley west of Leh on a snow-covered feature 17,900 feet high. Reports from Leh indicate that the enemy has looted several villages in the Ladakh valley and is forcing Buddist monks to work as labourers. Cows and goats are being slaughtered daily.

Our southern pickets in the Skardu area were attacked by the enemy under cover of heavy machine-gun fire. The attack was successfully repulsed by our troops, who inflicted casualties on the enemy, eight counted killed and 12 wounded. Heavy enemy fire and shelling continued on our positions in this area on August 13. The enemy also fired 15 rounds from 3.7 howitzers.

A heavy barrage of ineffective artillery and shell fire was directed against our positions in the area south of Tithwal. Two hundred and thirty shells were fired by the enemy in one hour. Casualties among our troops were very light. There is little to report from Jhangar and Poonch areas.

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'PACK THEM OFF TO INDIA' DEMAND

South African Proposal To U.N. Urges Repatriation

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 15 (Reuter)—According to the newspaper 'Sunday Express' Mr. Eric Louw, who will represent South-Africa at the U. N. O. Assembly, is working on a plan under which U.N.O. would be asked to co-operate in a scheme to repatriate all Indians from South Africa.

A tentative estimate of the cost is between £50 and 80 million, which would be undertaken by the Union Government. Indians, who refused the offer of repatriation, would have to accept restrictive legislation.

UPWARD TREND OF PRICES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (API)—Wholesale prices in India, as measured by the Economic Adviser's index, appreciated further by 0.2 per cent during the week ended July 24, 1948, and the index which stood at 391.1 (base: year ended August 1939: 100) was 1.6 per cent more than that of a month ago and 30.6 per cent higher than that for the corresponding week of last year.

Import Duty On Cattle In Nasik

Being represented by the Cattle-keepers and Cattle-welfare Associations of Nasik the Bombay Humanitarian League have put up a strong protest against the proposed tax on the cattle and other animals imported into the municipal limits of Nasik and have sent representations to the Collector, Nasik, Administrator Nasik Municipality and Commissioner, N. D. Rao Bahadur J. N. Mankar, Secretary Bombay Humanitarian League who is on tour to Gujarat has further sent the telegram to the Minister for Local Self-Government protesting against imposition of import tax on animals.

Company Meeting

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd 18th August 4 p.m. dividend 62 1|2 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India 23 August at 11-30 a.m. Dividend 14 per cent.

Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. 24 August Dividend ordinary 18 1 2|3 per cent.

Vulcan Insurance Co. 25 August 4 p.m.

Central Bank of India Ltd. 28 August dividend 14 per cent.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.

Grains were irregular in fairly active trade. Week-end covering and improved commercial demand overcame an early modest decline which largely reflected Secretary of Commerce Sawyer's suggestion of a cut in United States exports of cereals because of improved European crop prospects. Towards the close September maize rose to a 3 cent advance on the day on scarcity of offerings and this help other grains to hold the earlier improvement.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 14.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

New York, Aug 14.

New York Cotton, Stocks and New Orleans Cotton closed.

SHANGRILA FOOD PRODUCTS LTD.

The Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, are as under:

"Last year we informed all the shareholders that we had purchased a site for the Factory at Bhandup, 18 miles from Bombay. The ground floor of the building is now complete and the first floor for storing ingredients etc. will be completed by about 15th August this year.

We are glad to inform you that the Biscuit Manufacturing Plant as well as all the ancillary machines ordered by us have now arrived, excepting a few parts which are on the way. Barring any other unforeseen obstructions, we estimate that we should come out with our products by about October this year.

As you are aware, our Company was floated with an authorised capital of Rs. 50,00,000 and the first issue was Rs. 15,00,000 which is now fully subscribed. Owing to the tremendous rise in prices of all building materials, our cost on the Factory building, including sanitation, roads, etc. has increased by about Rs. 3,00,000.

The manufacturers of our Biscuit Manufacturing Plant and subsidiary machines also increased their prices at the time of delivery by about 25 p.c., resulting in corresponding increase of Customs duty on CIF value and, in this respect, we have had to pay about Rs. 2,00,000 in excess. On the top of this, our expert technician who came to India last year, warned us that it was not possible to manufacture first class quality biscuitse qual to those imported abroad under the atmospheric conditions, it was absolutely imperative that we should air-condition the necessary sections of the Factory premises. In view of this we had to provide further about Rs. 2,00,000 for this item.

The foregoing necessitated that we should make arrangements for a further sum of Rs. 10,00,000 and the Directors of the Company are considering ways and means to provide the necessary additional funds.

Dena Bank Sub-Office At Walchandnagar

Walchanagar August 13. Seth Gulabchand Hirachand, Director, Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., declared open on Friday, the 13th August an office of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company at Walchandnagar before a large gathering of prominent merchants and citizens.

Seth Gulabchand Hirachand while paying tribute to Dena Bank for extending its services to the town of Walchandnagar, welcomed the Bank and gave assurance of full co-operation and blessed the new office.

Mr. K. R. Patwardhan, the Secretary of the Bank, in a suitable reply thanked those present and expressed his gratitude for their co-operation.

AIR-INDIA LTD.

The Directors second report of Air-India, Limited for the year ended 31st December 1947 states:—

The disposable profit after providing for taxation and setting aside the sum of Rs. 32 lacs for depreciation and Rs. 1 lacs for Reserve fund is Rs. 9,47,354. The Directors recommend disposal as under:—

A Dividend of 6 per cent per share without deduction of tax on ordinary shares paid up value Rs. 100 per share Rs. 9,00,000 and the balance of Rs. 47,354 to be carried forward.

The Balance sheet reveals an increase in capital expenditure during the year from Rs. 36,00,000 to Rs. 112,00,000 and inspare parts etc. from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 32,00,000. These increases were due to the purchase of a new fleet or aircrafts and ground equipment.

At the commencement of the year the company's fleet consisted of 18 Douglas of which 4 were leased from the U. S. Government and 2 Beechcraft Expeditors. During the year 2 were sold and 3 scraped 6 vickers Vikings were purchased, making a total of 19 at the end of the year. Apart from its normal air line operations the company played an important part in the evacuation of refugees during the disturbances in the North of India after the partion of the country. In association with M/s. Tata Sons Ltd., the Company Sponsored durng the year a project for the establishment of an Air Service to Europe.

Capital Issued To Companies

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (API): Consent has been given for Rs. 37,29,448 in respect of five companies during the fortnight ended July 26, 1948, under the Control of Capital Issues scheme. A private company was allowed to issue capital of Rs. five lakhs (in addition to a similar amount issued under General Exemption) for the manufacture of bricks and other allied building materials in West Bengal.

The Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd.

The Directors have submitted the following Nineteenth Annual Report.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a gross profit of Rs. 8,04,711-5-6 to which the sum of Rs. 35,781-13-3 is to be added, being the balance from the last year's profit, making a total of Rs. 8,40,493-2-9. Directors propose appropriation of this amount as follows:

	Rs.
Depreciation	6,25,000 0 0
Reserve for T xation	60.000 0 0
General Reserve Fund	1,44,371 11 6
Balance to be carried forward	11,121 7 3
	Rs. 8,40,493 2 9

London Stock Market

London, Aug. 14.

London Stocks, Silver, Gold and Wheat closed.

TRENDS IN BRITISH PRODUCTION

Holidays Limit Output In Current Quarter

(BY JOHN KINGSLEY.)

Britain's total industrial production for May has been provisionally estimated in the new interim index at 118 per cent of the 1946 monthly average. Compared with the previous months of the year, this is one point down on January and March and six points below both February and April. When making comparisons it must, however, be borne in mind that the Whitsun holidays occurred in May and that some falling-off was inevitable. The May index was still eight points higher than that of the corresponding month of 1947.

There can be no complacency about this, for although Britain has made great strides in industrial production since the war, there is still much to do. Monthly figures can, of course, be misleading, and it is usually much safer to take three-monthly or longer averages. I have, therefore, re-worked out the production index in three-monthly averages for the 12 months ended May. The result is that while the three-month period, June, July and August 1947, or the summer season, gave an index average of 110 (10 per cent above 1946), each of the three succeeding quarters—autumn, winter and spring—came out at 120.

The inference from this is that the volume of total British output for nine months to the end of May remained pretty well unchanged. With the holidays intervening, the current three months are likely to show a drop in this average, but there should be a sharp seasonal upturn in the autumn.

LABOUR PROBLEM.

Looking at the picture from another angle, the amount of labour available for expanding production cannot be increased very much more. At the end of May the number of people in civil employment was 1,000,000 more than in mid-1939, at something over 19,000,000 out of a total population of 50,000,000.

The only real hopes of increasing the labour force are the recruitment of married women for part or whole time work, and an accelerated demobilisation of the Armed Forces; and, in the existing circumstances, these can yield only a minor proportion of new workers. The keys to extra production are, therefore, elsewhere.

Increased efficiency is, of course, the most desired need. Particular concerns in many branches of Britain's industry, and even whole industries themselves, have done magnificent work in this respect, but still the general scale has not been sufficient to make a marked difference. Many sections of Britain's industry are still labouring under shortages of modern machinery and plant facilities—a heritage of the war years. This factor must be taken into account when assessing the measure of efficiency progress.

COAL PRODUCTION.

The summer holidays will, as I have already pointed out, reduce production until the end of August. A brief glance at the trend of coal production brings out the measure of this. Although in several weeks of this year the output of deep-mined coal has topped the 4,000,000 tons mark, the average for the first 30 weeks was little more than 3,750,000 tons. Now, if the target of 200,000,000 tons of deep-mined coal is to be reached, the weekly rate of production must rise to 4,000,000 tons by September and still higher in the later months of the year.

The production of steel in the first half of the year was some 7,500,000 tons, or at a rate well in excess of the revised and larger yearly target of 14,500,000 tons. A seasonal decline in July and August must, however, be expected, and so the rate in the last four months of the year will have to be even higher if the safety margin is to be maintained.

British production of pig-iron is higher than last year, and above pre-war, and with the steel mills making strenuous efforts to chalk up new records the risks of not reaching the target are less than with coal.

SHIP-BUILDING ORDERS

Looking round the manufacturing side, it is encouraging to note that almost 56 per cent of the world's ship-building tonnage is being constructed in British yards, which have orders in hand to provide steady work for at least five years.

Britain's production of motor vehicles is going ahead encouragingly—passenger cars made in the first half of this year totalled 170,000, compared with rather less than 150,000 in the first half of 1947, and the half-yearly output of motor-cycles rose from 59,000 to 62,000, or almost double the 1935 rate.

Expansion of textiles is one of the most vital production tasks. Though the effects of the holidays are already being felt, the total output for the first half of the year was 439,000,000 lbs., or approaching the rate for the year's target of 900,000,000 lbs., and an eventual rate of 1,000,000,000 lbs. a year.

MORE FERTILISERS.

With the world's agricultural programmes being intensified, it is encouraging that the output of chemicals has been rising. In the first four months of this year Britain's production of super-phosphates, compared with the last four months of 1947, rose by more than 60,000 tons to over 400,000 tons, while the output of compound fertilisers jumped by at least one-fifth to 670,000 tons.

Finally, looking at the export side for a moment it is useful to find that the sales of British goods to the U. S. A. ran, in the first five months, at an annual rate of £61,000,000 (Rs. 81.19 crores) compared with an annual rate slightly over £49,000,000 (Rs. 65.22 crores) in the final quarter of 1947. Vehicle exports to the United States have expanded almost three-fold, and machinery more than two-fold.

WHAT U. N. IS DOING

Economic Problems Of Middle East

Civilizations were born and lived well in the Middle East. There the ancient Egyptian, Mesopotamian and Greek Civilizations flourished, lived off their lands, extended commercial systems and developed highly-integrated economic systems.

But that was 20 centuries ago. No longer does the Middle East have a position of economic leadership in the world. In fact, some parts of the Middle East, where the roots of much of the world's learning and thought were planted, are now poverty-stricken.

The problem of raising the Middle East to a high level of economic development and of revitalizing the entire area was brought to the United Nations. To meet it, an Economic Commission for the Middle East, a sister of similar bodies already operating successfully in Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America, was proposed. The projected Commission has not yet been finally approved by the Economic and Social Council, but an endorsement has been stamped on the idea by a special committee, which also outlined the type of problems which would be faced by the Commission.

Membership in the Commission would include Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, the Lebanon Sautodi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and Yemen. These countries would be encouraged o co-operate among themselves in order to strengthen their economic lives.

Raising the standard of living will be one prime goal of the commission. To accomplish this, development of natural resources, like minerals, for the benefit of the region would be discussed. Efforts would be made to improve the land and to check a wide-spread inflation, and plans would be made to increase intraregional and international trade.

As the Commission's work begins, detailed programs would be worked out. Meanwhile, final determination of the Commission's broad tasks awaits approval by the Economic and Social Council which is now meeting in Geneva.

DYES AND CHEMICALS

From: CHATRABHUJ K. MAVJI
BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

	per lb.
NAPTHOLS.	
Sapthol CAS	10/12
CBO	16/8
CSW	16/12
CBS	17/8
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	7/4
Fast Scarlet CKR Base	70/14
Fast Red CKCR Base	10/12
Fast Red CB Base	11
Garnet CKGBC Base	4
Yellow CGO Base	9/4
Corinth CB Base	7
Bordeaux CGP Salt	12/8
Bordeaux CGP Salt	4/12
Scarlet CKR Salt	3/8
Blue CB Salt	5/12
DIRECT COLOURS	
Direc tBlack Extra	5/12
Direct Black Extra	5/12
Direct Violet Extra	5/12
Direct Yellow Extra	8/8
Direct Yellow Reddish	10
Direct Sky Blue Extra	7/4
Direct Rubin	8
Direct Brown	4/12
Direct Orange Extra	7
Diazo Black Extra	3/10
Chrysophenine Extra	10/12
Benzopurpurine 4B	7
Congo Red Extra	8
Direct Scarlet 4BS	9/8
Tarquoise Blue G	28
SULPHUR COLOURS	
Sulphur Black 692	1/12
Sulphur Black R Special	1/7/6
Sulphur Black HK Grains	1/10/6
Alibarine 20 p c Base	180
Alizarine 100 p c Powder	9/12
CHEMICALS.	
Hydrosulphite	1/8
Bisulphite of Soda	58
Turkey Red Oil	52
Monopol, Napthol Soap	55
Soda Bicarb	60
Soda Ash	20
Stiaric Acid	2/8
Ammonia Powder	65
Ahmmonia Chloride	36
Sulphur Roi	14
Sulphur Crude	10
ACID BASIC COLOURS.	
	per lb.
Methylene Blue Extra	6/8
Metanil Yellow Elephant	3
Metanil Ye low Extra	4/12
Methyl Violet Lumps	8
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	8/8
Magenta Extra	10/4
Diamond Green	11
Bismark Brown Extra	8/4
Malachite Green Crystals	7
Crysodine Extra	4
Auromine Extra	6
Acid Orange Extra	2/12
Soap Green	18
Acid Scarlet	8
Kumkum Scarlet	9
Rhodamine B Extra 500 p c	38
VAT FAST DYES.	
Vat Blue GCD Powder	41
Vat Blue RSN	41/8
Vat Dark Blue BO Powder	33
Vat Brilliant Green B900	49
Vat Brilliant Green B2100	135
Vat Olive Green B	20
Vat Yellow GC Powder	54
Vat Violet 4R	75
Vat Magenta	50
Vat Grey	20
Vat Brown	20
PRINTING COLOURS.	
Printosol CO	13/8
Printosol CO4B	33
Gold Yellow	68
Printosol Green	85
Rapid Red	23
Orange	24
Yellow	22
Indigo 60 p c Grains (American)	4 12
Indigo 60 p c Grains (French)	5/8
Indigo 60 p c Grains Eng lb. pkg.	6
CHEMICALS.	
Sodium Sulphide Indian	80
Sulphate of Alumina (Pure)	17/8
Aniline Salt	1/1
Bichromate of Potash	170
Zinc Dust	95
Caustic Soda 1 lb. pkg	0 14
Acetic Acid	0 15/6
Formal De Hyde	0 15
White Sugar of Lead	155
Acited of Lead	125
Boreaxcyrs	30

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.

September 2.24-1/2
December 2.27-3.8
May 2.22-5/8
July 2.09-1/2 asked.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

S. S. BARJORA

From Busrah:—
40 d s Sheepskins

From Kuweit:—
50 bales wool 30 bags gum tragacant

From Bahrein:—
150 Crates Empty Corboys

From Muscat:—
2643 bags Dry Dates, 836 bags sardines

S. S. JALAVIRA

From Rotterdam—
46 cases fine blue square tacks. 66 cans bright Iron proictors 89 cases shockhot nails. 44 cases fine blue cut tacks

From Antwerp:—
100 bundles round milled steel bars 35 cases hobnails 100 durms caustic soda. 44 cases zinc dust, 53 cases blue cut tacks 100 cases wire nails 39 cases blue cut tacks 47 cases motors 98 bags jute bags

From Liverpool:—
30 ctn. House lamps 202 cases white sanitary e'ware, 45 cases protectors studs. 48 bales emery cloth. 63 cases aluminium circles 28 cases aluminium foils 40 drums hydrosulphite of soda. 125 bags sulphite of Ammonia 264 Telephone 77 ctns paper d sheets 33 ctns. V. flakes 102 cases 4544 machy 75 cts. U. hollow glass. 250 cases cycle rims 157 cases bleached rayon 108 bundles, steel tubes 207 cases sanitary ware.

From Birkenhead:—
60 drums hydro sulprite of soda. 40 cases spindles rings

From Portsaid:
50 bags gall nuts.

From Aden:—
25 bdls copper bars, 150 bags gum olibanum 44 bdls brass reraps.

EXPORTS

—GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT
S.S. ARONDA—

To Mombassa:—
7 bales cotton piecegoods— M. J. H. Kapadia and Co.

—S. S. ARENDSKERK—

To Sydney:—
100 bales Hessian Rugs and 10 bales cotton waste M. Chandulal and Co.

—S.S. SARANJAN—

To Los Angeles
63 cylineless gas cylindars— The National Gas Co Ltd. 600 bags coriander seed—M. A. Pillai.

To Singapore:—
5 bags F. seed— Indo overseas Export Co.

— S. S. BHADRAVATI—

To Karachi:—
100 bdls cotton waste— A. A. Shaku
310 pkgs Paint— R Raishi and Co.

—S.S. RIVERCLARENIC

To Sydney —
25 bales cotton waste— Volkart Bros.

S.S. MOUNT ROGERS

To New York —134-67 bags gum karaya—C Bhogilal. 123 bags gum karaya—Mephani Bros

S S. DUMRA

To Karachi —100 bags epsom salt D Mulji and Co 69 bndls aluminium ware—Bharat Aluminium Stores

To Kuweit —6 cases steel trunks—Hindustan Trunk Factory. 5 cases agarwood—S. A. Abdulla.

S.S. TAIWAN

To Antwerp —25 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robertson and Sons.

To Barcelona:—30 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robertson and Sons.

To Rotterdadm —20 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robertson and Sons.

S.S TAIRA

To Beira:—5 bales cotton hosiery—Bhikabhai and Co

To L. Marques.—5 bags beetle nuts —L. Dayal.

S.S. TAVRINIA

To Trieste —859 bales cotton waste —Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

"BRITISH ENGINEER" arrived from Abadan with 9618 tons of petroleum spirit on August 13. (Anglo-Iranian Oil.)

"STEEL SURVEYOR" arrived from Houston, Texas, on August 14 with 8787 tons of general cargo. (M M.)

"TANRINIA" arrived from Genoa on August 13 with 877 tons of general cargo. (Volkarts).

"ELIZABETH BAKKE" arrived from New York on August 13 with 2900 tons of general cargo. (Volkarts.)

DEPARTURES

"ISLAMI" sailed for Jeddah on August 12 with 1270 passengers.

"CITY OF DUNDEE" sailed for Liverpool with 3631 tons of cargo on August 13.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF PURCHASERS....

Asbestos Cement Ltd. announce their current list prices of "Everest" and "Crownit" Asbestos Cement Roofing Sheets. These are nett to users and subject to a Discount of 5% to bona fide contractors. Purchasers are requested to report to the Company any attempt to charge more.

PRICE PER SQ. FT. Prices exclude Sales Tax, and delivered prices exclude Octroi and any charges at destination. Breakage at customers' risk. Prices subject to alteration without notice.	"EVEREST" Nominal 9/32" Thick "TRAFFORD SHEETS" OR "BIGSIX" CORRUGATED SHEETS		"CROWNIT" Nominal 1/4" Thick "SUPERTHIRTEEN" SHEETS OR CORRUGATED SHEETS	
	Not less Than 11 Tons	Under 11 Tons	Not less Than 11 Tons	Under 11 Tons
EX WORKS IN CUSTOMERS' VEHICLES	As. P. 5 4	As. P. 5 11	As. P. 4 11	As. P. 5 5
DELIVERED ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	5 7	6 3	5 2	5 9

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MULUND EVEREST NEAR BOMBAY

A Decided PREFERENCE
Fruit Linctus is really a tonic remedy well preferred for its quick relief and sure cure. Its valuable herbal extracts actually eliminate all those toxins that affect the respiratory tracts causing coughs and colds.
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FRUIT LINCTUS
FRUIT LINCTUS
for coughs, colds & chest troubles.

PHILLIPS PHARMACEUTICAL PROPRIETARIES LTD. BOMBAY 1

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No B 1065

"The Sweet Breeze That Makes The Green Leaves Dance Shall Waft A Balm To Thy Sick Heart"

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay gave a lead to the city by planting a tree in the Council Hall compound.

Right: Mrs. Mithan Lam sets the example to Bombay's women by planting a tree at the Town Hall.

Campaign For Freedom From Want

BOMBAY WILL EVER REMAIN GREAT

Bombay Governor At Mayor's Banquet

BOMBAY Sunday.

"Our independence has no sex; it belongs to no community and to no creed. It belongs to all. Let it spur councillors and Ministers to further service for our country."

With these remarks Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay replied to the toast of the Mayor at a banquet given by the latter in the Corporation Hall to celebrate the Independence Day.

"We are going through very difficult times," the Governor added, "but there is no country in the world which has not its own problems to face. Work hard and we have no doubt we shall succeed."

Earlier the Governor expressed his gratification at the Corporation's plan for a Greater Bombay and said: "A city like this must expand." He referred to the housing plan and said that it was absolutely essential.

FUTURE OF CITY

Referring to the future of the city he said that he had heard of the agitation to make Bombay a part of Maharashtra. He had also read accounts of another view that Bombay should be a part of Gujerat and a third view that it should be included in neither and that it should remain a Free City like Danzig. Whatever happens, he said, he was confident that Bombay would always remain the greatest city in India. He had visited no less than 60 countries in the world. Bombay ranked high in the cities not only of India but of the whole world.

The Ministers of the Provincial Government as well as the Centre worked much too hard for the good of the people committed to their charge. None could say that they had made no mistakes. But their achievements in the last one year had been great.

ADDITIONAL BURDENS

Earlier welcoming the Governor and the other guests Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, the Mayor made a plea for enhanced financial assistance to the Corporation which had been called upon to bear additional burdens. He said that many sources of taxation which should have been legitimately available to the Municipality had been denied to them and without these sources the Corporation would find it very difficult to carry out its programme.

Prominent among those present at the banquet were Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and other Ministers of the Bombay Government, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Heads of the three Fighting Services and other leading citizens.

PREMIER KHER ON IMPORTANCE OF TREES TO NATION

BOMBAY, Sunday:

A cocoanut sapling symbolising prosperity—was planted in a specially prepared plot in the garden of the Council Hall by Bombay's Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher at 10-30 this morning.

The simple function attended by all the Ministers of the Bombay Government was but part of an extensive campaign of tree-planting ceremonies by various organisations as well as individuals held as part of the Independence Day celebrations today.

Softly laying the seedling in its bed, Mr. Kher smeared it with auspicious 'kumkum' showered flower petals on it and with folded hands uttered a silent prayer so that it may grow up into a mighty tree and be blessed with bountiful fruit.

In a brief speech on the occasion, Mr. Kher said that India could not be said to have achieved real freedom till she had attained complete freedom from want. The cocoanut seedling which he had just planted was the traditional symbol of prosperity and he hoped that as it grew into a tall and graceful palm the nation would grow with it in prosperity as well as in dignity and lift its head high to heaven.

Seeking fufilment of his own hope the Premier, lovingly bent towards the young plant and watered it with a can.

Speaking with occasion, the Premier said:—

Today, one year ago, we achieved political freedom, a means to achieve real freedom—freedom from dependence. I need not recapitulate the events that took place in the country during the year that ended yesterday. Every one of you here and the people elsewhere know them too well. Those events tied us down for a year: we were unable to utilise political freedom to build up real freedom. We should, however be grateful to the Almighty that the period of turmoil was practically over in a year. We have achieved political freedom, but not yet tasted the fruit of it. To do so we have to 'wage war' on different fronts. The end of the political struggle was a signal for the opening of new struggles for securing a decent living. Undoubtedly, the Food Front is major one and it is in the fitness of things that we have chosen the First Anniversary of Independence for firing the first shot on that front.

STANDING SHAME

It is is a standing shame to us all that every year we have to spend abroad crores of rupees on the purchase of food. India, predominantly an agricultural country, has to beg before the world for food. Our own province has to subsidise the imported food to the extent of Rs. 15 crores every year. To my mind, there is no more humiliating sight than this. We have to put an end to this unhappy situation if we are to be honoured and respected abroad and be happy and prosperous at home. The Government is doing all in its power to augment food production in the country. The "Grow More Food" campaign was one of the efforts in that direct.

SOURCE OF NATIONAL REVENUE

The Government has also taken in hand various schemes for helping the campaign for more food. All cultivable fallow land will be brought under the plough and the existing cultivated land made to yield more with the use of more and better manures, greater facilities for irrigation, better means of cultivation and supply of improved seeds. In this campaign, our forests have an important role to play, namely to conserve water, to increase rainfall, to prevent erosion of soil, to stop manure from being used as fuel by producing firewood and to provide building material. Forests can also, because of the various industrial products they yield, become a useful source of national revenue.

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

I do not blame anybody for not realising the importance of forests in national economy. For the people have never been told about the role trees play in the country's food production. There has been merciless cutting down of forests in the past, and especially in war time. There is no use apportioning blame; we have to take things as they are and make efforts to better them. There is no considerable cultivable areas of lands that can be put under cultivation. The only alternative is intensive cultivation. And, as I said just now, forests are absolutely necessary for enriching our land. Remember that the average forest acreage per head in North America is 9.6; in Europe 1.4; in West Indies 1.3 and in India only 0.5. The countries with more forests are not certainly backward agriculturally.

TWO-FOLD RESPONSIBILITY

Let us resolve on thisauspicious day to make a concerted effort to enrich our forests, and thus enrich the soil. Let us fix a target; let there be a new tree per head every year in our villages and cities. Here is an activity which is as pleasant as it is useful, as simple as it is valuable. The Day of National Independence is the most appropriate day for this work. Your responsibility, however, does not end here. Only the planting of trees will take us nowhere. Your effort must be a sustained one. You must see to it that the trees you plant grow well. You should always be vigilant. You must also educate your fellow men in the villages in the use of trees. Many of you, I suppose, visit villages once a year. You have to take that opportunity to tell the people there about the importance of trees and convince them of the national crime they have been committing in putting trees to such uses as fuel, fooder fo cattle and the like. The Government is also taking steps to carry this message to the villages. This is one of the missions of the rural magazine, which made its apperance in the three regional languages of the Province only today. Your responsibility, therefore, and for that matter of us all, i two-fold-to plant more trees and prevent the misuse of existing trees. Let us be true to ourselves and review one year's achievements in this field this day next yer. I hope the verdict of that day will be one of which we shall be proud.

Mile-Long Procession Parades City Streets

A central Flag Salutation ceremony at Gowalia Tank Maidan, similar ceremonies at various ward offices of the B.P.C.C., and the placing of wreaths at the memorial of the unknown martyrs for India's freedom, were parts of the Congress programme this morning.

At dawn broke the musical notes of men and women singing 'prabhat pheri' songs, woke up the public from their bed, in Girgaum, Kalbadevi and many other localities in the city and the suburbs. The 'Prabhat Pheris' culminated at Gowalia Tank after wending their way through different localities, to participate in the Central Flag Hoisting ceremony there.

The tricolour was ceremoniously unfurled by Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., who exhorted the colourful gathering of Congress volunteers, Desh Sevikas and the public, to maintain the honour of the National Flag and also loyally help the Government in the manifold tasks which confronted them.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS' PARADE

After this, a contingent of Congress vclunteers estimated at many thousand strong trooped ceremonially through Lamington Road, Vithalbhai Patel Road, and reached the Congress House. The triumphal march of the volunteers through these localities was lustily cheered by crowds who showered petals on them.

Despite bad weather, men had lined all the roads through which the procession passed and the Congress House was besieged by eager crowds.

MEMORIAL TO UNKNOWN SOLDIERS

At the Congress House, where a memorial had been improvised for the unknown soldiers who fought and fell for India's freedom Mr. S. K. Patil on behalf of the B.P.C.C. and representatives of the Red Cross and other organisations laid wreaths and garlands to the Unknown Soldiers. Desh Sevikas and Congress volunteers marched past the memorial, raising their hands in salute.

Mr. S. K. Patil also planted in the Congress House compound six cocoanut saplings.

MILE-LONG PROCESSION

A mile-long procession headed by smartly uniformed Congress Sevikas, Sevaks and Balikas, wended its way through rain soaked streets from Chowpatty to Cowasji Jehangir Hall in the afternoon.

As the venue of the public meeting was changed from Chowpatty to the latter place, the procession was formed at Chowpatty and then marched the other way round through Sandhurst Road, Golpitha, Bhendy Bazar, Mohamed Ali Road, Dhobi Talao and Flora Fountain.

Enthusiastic crowds of people joined the procession, chanted national songs and shouted patriotic slogans all along the route. A contingent of a thousand pathans clad in their picturesque mountain costumes and playing bagpipes lent colour to the procession. They joined the ranks of the processionists at Mohamed Ali Road.

The procession took three hours to march to its destination.

A number of organisations including the Bombay Kamgar Union, the Bombay Stevedore Dock Workers

(Continued on Page 5)

"March Along Path Of Uprightness"

MOUNTBATTEN REVIEWS YEAR OF INDIAN FREEDOM

Tribute To Jawahar, Greatest Statesman He Has Seen

LONDON, August 15, (Reuter): Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the last Viceroy of India, today painted a hopeful picture of India's future and exhorted the new Dominion to march "fearlessly along the path of uprightness" when he spoke here at the Albert Hall on the occasion of the Indian Independence Day Anniversary.

He referred to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Prime Minister of India, as the greatest statesman that he had met and to Mr. Chakravarthy Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of India, as "fearless, honourable and upright."

The present leaders of India, he submitted were guiding the new Dominion along the pathway of future "greatness".

Lord Mountbatten the former Governor-General of India also paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and said that no disagreement between the Mahatma and himself lasted for long.

"Today we can look back and take stock of what the new India has achieved in her first year of existence" Mountbatten said. "And the results are such as we can all be proud of. One short year ago, she was faced with problems as complex and bewildering as any that ever confronted countries with a thousand years of freedom and long established independent constitutions."

EARLY DIFFICULTIES

After referring to the problems of communal rioting the danger of famine and refugees, Mountbatten said: "It was against this background that India had to recreate entirely her administrative machine and she did this in such a way as to be able to deal with her vast problems.

"Owing to the reasonableness and moderation of the rulers the Government of India and the masses of the Indian people concerned a merger of states took place by which an enormous increase in administrative efficiency was made possible.

"At the same time, India was able to progress with the drafting of a secular democratic constitution which will be model of balance between the legislative.

Mountbatten then dealt with some of the problems confronting India and some of the measures which were being taken to cope with them.

Modern science can help man to change the face of India" he continued, "and when the industrial and agricultural production of India whose surface has yet been scratched is immensely more developed that at present not only India but the whole world will benefit. In this connection I need only remind you that the problem of the world's shortage of food far outweighs any other factor at present time is determining the future of humanity.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

"Vast multi-purpose schemes are being launched by the Government of India to harness India's great rivers gor many-sided developments such as irrigation, navigation, flood control and the extensive generation of power to turn the wheels of industry.

"All these schemes are being rushed through with the aid of modern appliances at a far greater rate than ever before.

"The science of desert reclamation will within 50 years transform the great deserts of Jodnpur and Bikaner where now nothing whatever grows, into thousands of square miles of fertile land.

Science will also be able to help in the production of fertiliser on a far simpler and larger scale than anything used hitherto in India and will make every acre produce a richer yield.

"Next to food, India's greatest want is cloth. The cotton industry is India's largest single industry it already employed 600,000 workers who work over tenmillion spindles and the Government have plans for expanding this to make India self sufficient"

Referring to transport, Mountbatten said that this was not being overlooked and when discussing civil aviation went on to say:

"So far as I know there has been only fatal accident in the history of India's civil aviation; a record which other countries must surely envy"

GREATEST SINGLE HANDICAP

Discussing "illiteracy" in India, Mountbatten said that this was "perhaps the greatest single handicap" from which the new Dominion suffered.

"Thousands of primary schools are now being opened in every province where education will be largely through the medium of handicrafts in the first instance.

"Liberal grants are being made to universities and technical schools while special school grants and scholarships are being given by provincial Government for the education of children of backward classes.

"My wife took a great interest in nursing in India and at her insistence I got the Indian Nursing Bill through whilst I was still Viceroy.

"This imposing programme will require a vast extension of technical, scientific and administrative training – the means for providing which are woefully inadequate at the present time. But every Indian can help wherever he may be, and indeed must help, in building the great future which is in store for his country.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS

"Many of you here this evening are students," Mountbatten told his vast audience, "and upon you a very special responsibility rests.

"Believe in yourselves and in your own powers; and believe in your country, and in the men who are responsible for its progress and its welfare. You are supremely fortunate in the men who are directing India in her development, who are seeing her through her first growing pains, and guiding her along the pathway of her future greatness.

"I can tell you tonight that during my time in India as Viceroy I was sustained by two extremely valuable —I might say indispensable—factors. The first was the knowledge that the Government and the people of Britain stood behind me in my efforts to bring about a settlement and to force a new relationship between our two countries.

"The second, was the universal goodwill which my wife and I encountered, at every level among those with whom we came in contact.

"My task as Viceroy was completed when power was transferred to Indian hands one year ago today. I was greatly surprised and greatly flattered when the Indian leaders asked me to become the first constitutional Governor-General of Free India.

TRIBUTE TO RAJAJI

"I felt, however, that India would never feel completely free until there was an Indian as the head of the state and I was delighted when Mr. Rajagopalachari was chosen as my successor. I had become great friends with Rajaji and knew him well enough to realise that here was one of the great statesmen of India, fearless honourable and upright.

"No man in India was more qualified to talk to the students of Calcutta University on this subject than Rajaji when he spoke to them on the twentieth March this year. He said 'the main thing to attend to in our country at the present moment is to establish uprightness of conduct between man and man so that the burden of our national Government may be reduced to the minimum."

Mountbatten then discussed the qualities of Pandit Nehru and said: "When I say that India is supremely lucky in having Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as first Prime Minister, I am not suggesting that there is a dearth of statesmen and leaders. He himself has shown his greatness by refusing to accept any suggestion that he is indispensable, but the fact remains that I have met no greater statesman and among the many friends that the Mountbatten family made, we made NO GREATER FRIEND THAN PANDITJI.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY

"My family and I made another friend while we were in India: one who is no longer with us. When I enumerated just now the difficulties by which India was beset during her first year of independence I did not mention that great tragedy which must have been in all your minds just now as it was in my own. For it is hard to talk, or to think of India's independence without thinking and speaking of Mahatma Gandhi whom my family and I are proud to have had the opportunity of getting to know so well. He was equal friends with my wife, my young daughter and myself.

"On the rare occasions that we disagreed he was always gentle and considerate about our disagreements, and I can truthfully say that no disagreement lasted for long for beither brought me round to see his point of

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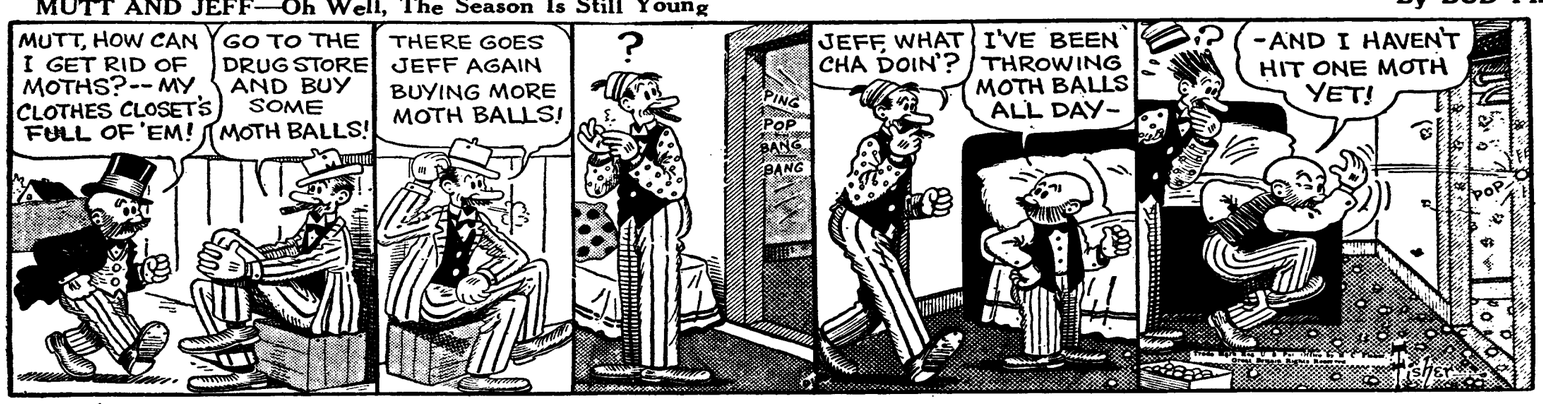
MUTT AND JEFF—Oh Well, The Season Is Still Young

By BUD FISHER


MUTT, HOW CAN I GET RID OF MOTHS?-- MY CLOTHES CLOSET'S FULL OF 'EM!
GO TO THE DRUG STORE AND BUY SOME MOTH BALLS!
THERE GOES JEFF AGAIN BUYING MORE MOTH BALLS!
?
PING
POP
BANG
BANG
JEFF, WHAT CHA DOIN'?
I'VE BEEN THROWING MOTH BALLS ALL DAY-
?
-AND I HAVEN'T HIT ONE MOTH YET!
POP

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